THE DESTRUCTION OF TROY, THE Third Book.

Wherein is shewed

How the City of *TROY* was by *Priamus*, Son of King *Laomedon*, re-edified and repaired, more strong, and better fortified, than ever it was before.

And how for the ravishment of Dame *Helen*, Wife of King *Menelaus* of *Greece*, the said City was totally destroyed, and *Priamus* with *Hector*, and all his Sons slain, with many of their Nobles out of number, as hereafter shall appear.

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THE DESTRUCTION OF TROY.

The Third Book.

CHAP. I.

How King Priamus re edified the City of Troy, more strong than ever it was before; of his Sons and Daughters: And how the Greeks, by many Councils, sent Ambassadors and Messengers into Greece, to demand his Sister Hesione, that Ajax kept.

YOu have heard at the certain Destruction of Troy, how Hercules has taken Laomedon Priamus the Son of King Laomedon, and put him in prison. Howbeit Dardanus, the Prince, that his father sent out of Dardania, [illegible] Countrey, [illegible] Priamus [illegible] Lady, Daughter of Dardanus King of Dardania, [illegible] Dardanus, the great Hector, the [illegible] Troilus, and many more of the [illegible] Paris and Alexander, which were the fairest Knights of the world, [illegible] Deiphobus, Helenus and others. The fourth [illegible] Helenus, a man that knew all the Arts liberal. The fifth was [illegible]

was called Troilus, one of the beſt Knights that was in his time. Virgil recounteth he had two other Sons by his Wife, the one was named Polidorus. This Polidorus was ſent by King Priamus with great plenty of Gold unto a King his friend, to have aid againſt the Greeks. But this King ſeeing that King Priamus was in ſtrife againſt the Greeks, and alſo being moved with covetouſneſs, ſlew Polidorus, and buried him in the Iſle of the Sea. The other Son was named Ganimedes, whom Jupiter ſtole away, and made him his Bottle-carrier, inſtead of Hebe the Daughter of Juno, whom he put out of that office. The eldeſt Daughter of King Priamus was named Creuſa, who was Wife to Eneas: This Eneas was Son of Anchyſes, and Venus of Numidia. The ſecond Daughter was named Caſſandra, ſhe was a Noble Virgin, learned with Sciences, and knew things that were to come. The third was named Polixena, ſhe was the faireſt Daughter, that was known in all the world. Beſides theſe Children heretofore rehearſed, King Priamus had thirty baſtard Sons, by divers women, that were valiant Knights and hardy.

When King Priamus was in a ſtrange Country, very much employed in the profeſſion of War, together with his Queen and Children, tydings came to him, that the King Laomedon his Father was ſlain, the City deſtroyed, his people put to death, his Daughters brought into ſervitude, and alſo his Siſter Exione.

At this ſorrowfull tydings he was grieved, wept abundantly, and made many lamentations, he left the Siege, [illegible] his Army, and returned haſtily to Troy; And when he found it deſtroyed, he began to make great ſorrow. Then he rebuilt the City ſo ſtrong, that he never doubted the enemies, and incloſed it with Walls and great Towers of [illegible]. The City was ſo great, that the circuit was three days journey. And at that time was none in the World ſo great nor ſo fair.

In this City were ſix Gates: the one was named Dardane, the ſecond Timbria, the third Helias, the fourth Cheetas, the fifth Troyen, and the ſixth Antenorides. The Gates were great and ſtrong. And there were in the City rich Palaces without number, the faireſt that ever were, well built, rich and well compaſſed. There were in many parts of the City, divers fair

[illegible] for the Citizens wealth is [illegible] In this City [illegible] many of
[illegible] Countries and opportunities that [illegible] gives of the world. In the middle of it [illegible]
[illegible] Houses, which were ships that did bring great profit unto the
Citizens.

[illegible] the City was [illegible], King Priamus did cause to come
[illegible] the Husbandmen of the Country thereabouts and [illegible]
[illegible] in the City, and there [illegible] so many, that there [illegible]
the City better furnished with honest Nobility and Citizens,
[illegible] to [illegible]. There were [illegible] Games, as the Chess-
play, the Tables and Dice, with others other Games. In the
[illegible] place of the City, upon a Rock, King Priamus did build
his rich Palace named Ilions, [illegible] of the richest and
strongest in all the world. It was of height the hundred paces
[illegible] the height of the Towers, whereof there were great
[illegible] so high, as it [illegible] them [illegible] far,
[illegible] the Gardens. And in this Palace King Priamus
[illegible] the [illegible] Hall, [illegible] at [illegible] time in all the
[illegible] the Table where
[illegible] among his Nobles, Princes
[illegible] of gold and silver, precious Stones, as it
[illegible] Kingdoms.

[illegible] Images of Gods with [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] of Jupiter
[illegible] Jupiter, [illegible] feet high: all
[illegible] For in that God Jupiter was
[illegible] of King Priamus, to hold his reign
[illegible] Strong, and well
[illegible] he began to con-
[illegible] at the tidings the Greeks had done un-
to him, [illegible] he sought revenge thereof. He assembled
all his people, and held a Court. At this Court Hector his
eldest son was chosen, to go into the parts of Ramonia, in
the [illegible] of his Father, to [illegible] Ramonia, [illegible] subject
to King Priamus. When King Priamus had all his Noble
Peers assembled before him, he began to speak in this manner,
O men, and friends, that be partakers of my great injuries, done
by

ye Old Greeks, for it seems a small, ye know the Greeks came into this Country, and have cruelly slain your Parents and Friends as well as mine. Also how they have taken away captive, and held in fortunate Exione my Sister so fair and Noble: yet they hold her as a Common Woman. Ye know how they have battered upon this famous City, overthrown the Walls, the Palaces and Houses on the very foundation; and have born away the great riches, whereof the City was full. For these things I think it should be reason that by the help of our Gods, who rest those that be ambitious and proud, we altogether by a common accord should take vengeance of these injuries. Ye know what a City we have, and how it is peopled with men of Army, and furnished with all manner of riches.

And likewise ye know, the Alliances we have with many great Princes, who will assist us if need be. Wherefore we think it will be good for us to take revenge of this shame. Yet forasmuch as the adventures of the matter is very doubtful and dangerous, and that we know not what may come thereof, (though the issue be good, and that they hold my Sister in so great subjection) yet will I begin the matter; wherefore if ye think good, I will send the most prudent man I have, to pray and require them that they will restore again my Sister Exione; and I will be content to forget all [illegible]

When [illegible] brother [illegible] called [illegible] Princes, named Antenor, and [illegible] with gentle persuasions, that he would [illegible] into Greece. Antenor [illegible] him, he was always [illegible] [illegible] fallen so long, that they arrived at the Port of Thessalie, where then by adventure the King Peleus, [illegible] the Prince Antenor, joyfully and [illegible] of him, wherefore he [illegible] Antenor [illegible] in this manner: [illegible] of the King Priamus, that [illegible] feet and [illegible] to say unto you, that he is well remembered of the great injuries you and others have done him, that for solitude cause have slain his Father, destroyed his people, [illegible]

dead, and some in servitude. And that is worse, to hold his sister as a Concubine. And forasmuch as ye are a man of great discretion, the King my Lord wisheth and warneth you, that from henceforth you cease the rage and the great slanders that may come for this cause, that all good men ought to eschew to their power, and that his Sister be safely delivered again unto him: and he will pardon the residue, as a thing that never had happened.

When the King Peleus heard the Prince Anthenor so speak, he chafed with him in great anger, and began to blame King Priamus, that his wit was so light. After he menaced Anthenor, and commanded him he would presently depart his Land: for if he tarried long there, he would slay him, with great torments.

Anthenor tarried not long, but entred into his Ship, without taking leave of King Peleus, and sailed so far by Sea that he arrived at Salamine, where the King Thelamon sojourned. Then Anthenor went unto him and declared unto him the cause of his coming in this manner. Sir (saith he) the King Priamus requesteth your Noblenesse, that his Sister Exione whom you hold in servitude so foully, ye would restore unto him. For it is not seemly unto your glory, to use so the Daughter and Sister of a King, and that is issued of a more noble Linage than you be. In case you will restore to him his Sister, he will hold all things as not done, as well the dommages as the dishonours, that by you and other have been done unto him.

When King Thelamon heard Anthenor so speak, he began to waxe passing angry, and answered to him very sterely, My friend, whatsoever thou be, I have much marvel of the simplenesse of thy King, to whom I bear no amity, neither he to me. Therefore I ought not to hearken unto his request. Thy King ought to know, that I and others have been there to revenge an injury, that his Father Laomedon did to some of our friends. Forasmuch as I first entred into Troy with great effusion of my blood, Exione, of whom thou speakest, was given unto me for the guerdon of victory, to do with her my will.

And forasmuch as she is so well to my pleasure as she that is of great beauty, it is not to me so light a thing to deliver again a thing that is so delightful, which I have conquered with so great pain and danger. But thou shalt say to thy King, That he shall

shall never recover her, but by the point of the Sword: and I reputs thee for a fool, that wouldest enterprize this message, wherein lieth thy great peril: for thou art come among people that vehemently hate thee: therefore go thy way hastily out of this country. For if thou abide, I will make thee dye a cruel and hatefull death.

When Anthenor heard Thelamon so speak, he entred hastily into his Ship, and sailed so far, that he arrived in Thessaly, where King Castor and King Pollux his Brother sojourned. He went ashore from his ship, and declared his message, like as he had done to the other. And the King answered to him in great ire, Friend (what art) I will that thou know, we think not to have injured King Priamus without cause; for it is so, that King Laomedon his Father began the folly, wherefore he was slain. For he wronged first the Noble of Greece, and therefore we desire more the ill of thy King Priamus, than his peace. And it seemeth well that he had not thee in any good reckoning when he sent thee hither to do his message: wherefore I wish thee, for that thou abide not long here, for if thou depart not patiently, thou shalt dye ruthfully. Then Anthenor departed without leave, and entred into his ship, and sailed till he came to Pilon, where the Duke Nestor sojourned, with a great company of Noblemen; Anthenor went to him and said, he was a Messenger of the King Priamus, and told to him his message, as he had said to the other before.

And if the other were angry, this Nestor chafed more in himself against Anthenor, and said unto him: Fie, fie, thou varlet, who made thee say such things before me? Surely if it were not, that my nobleness hindereth me, I would haste thy tongue to be plucked out of thy head, and in despight of thy King, I would by force of Doyle cause to draw the members one from another. Go thy way hastily out of my sight, or by my Gods, I will cause to be done unto thee all that I have said.

Then Anthenor was all abashed, at the horrible words of Duke Nestor, and doubting the fury of his Tyranny, returned to Sea, and set on Troy ward. But he had not been long on the Sea, till a great Tempest rose, and the air began to ware hard, to rain and to thunder, and there arose great winds contrary, and waxed thick and horrible, and his Ship was borne out

the

the Barbes, and made high and hardes that low, in great perill, and was not whilst in the Boyse, but supposed to die, and in these perils were they three days, and on the fourth day the Tempest ceased, and the sea bonaced all cleare, and became pleasable.

Then they continued themselves, and sailed so far that they came to the port of Troy, and went straight to their Lemplacke give thanks to their Gods, for that they had escaped so many perils. And after Anthenor went with a great company of gentle men before King Priamus, and when all the Barons were assembled, and all the sons of the King present, then Anthenor told all by order, what he had done in Greece, like as it is contained before.

At these tidings was King Priamus sore troubled, for the ambassadors sent to the messenger in Greece. And then he put his more hope into his sonne to recover his sister.

CHAP. II.

How King Priamus assembled all his Barons, to know whom he might send to Greece to get again his sister Orione. How Deiopo answered, and of his good Counsel; how Paris declared to his Father the Vision of the Goddess Venus.

KIng Priamus being sorrow at the hate of the Greeks, and by no fair means he could recover his sister, he was sorrow and grieve, and thought he should send a great Army into Greece, to fare and damage the Greeks. Alas King Priamus, all the world will abominate it to be, that you given to them so great occasion of courage, to call out thy sister from thy house and rest, thou mayest not thou retain the first moving of thy courage, although it was not in thy ordinance, perchance suppose to have good counsel, for men thy commonly, some man chuse of his courage his fortune, and he chuse it.

Ye have been a wise King to chuse, ye have remembered our proverb that saith, he that strecke hath, let him not remove. Or else, he that is wise aware, let him keep therein. All things may be suffered save wrecke, a man that goeth upon plain ground, hath nothing to stumble at. In this manner King Priamus thought long, and after he assembled on a day all his Knights lord, at his palace of Ilion, said unto them, ye know how he your counsell Anthenor was sent into Greece, to recover Exione by fair means; ye know also, how that he is returned

and come back, and all what soever he hath found, was it
[illegible] the Greeks made their account of the injuries they have
done unto us, as hath they by their treaty, repent them not, and
therefore are more strongly than ever they was. God forbid that
that it should come unto us, like as they menace. But I pray
the Gods to give us power to revenge us to their loss. For
sure I trust, that we are more puissant than they are, and have
the more just cause, and the best furniture in the affaire, also
we have great [illegible] very plenty allyed to us, to help and aid us
at our need: for conclusion, we have the puissance to hurt and be
mischief our enemies in many manners, and valour to defend us
from them. And it should be good, to show them what puissance
we have to grieve them withal. If you think it good, we will
send our men secretly, that shall go to them great mischief, ere
they should be ready for to defend themselves. And for that we
ought every one to employ your fribes to take vengeance of their
injuries, and that we have no doubt for any thing, so much as
they hab the first victory for it, happeneth oftentimes that the
conquering be haughtiest of them that were vanquished.

When all that were present, allowed the advice of the King,
and offered every man to employ themselves in the same with
all the power they could, Artaxerxes King Persian was great joy.

And after that he hath given them thanks, he let every man be
part home to their own lodgings, excepting his mother legitimate,
and the Mathacha whom he maintained in his palace, and said
to them his complaint of the Greeks, with marvelling them in this
manner: My Mother, we have to you manifested the death of your
Mathacha, the fortune of your Aunt Kalone, that they hab
in the manner of a common woman, and we be in puissance that
reason should inferiat you to employ your fribes to revenge this
great injury and shame. And if they make you not thereto, yet
you ought to do it, to fulfille my will and pleasure: for I am
ready to bye for fourth and anguish, which ye sought and are
bound to render to your power, that have taught you to walk to
be nourished and brought forth. And then therefore, my right
dear Mother, that art the flower of the Persians, the most wise
and strong, I pray thee, first, that thou put in execution thy my
mean. And that thou be Duke and Prince to thy Mother in
this work, and all the other will obey glably unto thee. And it

like

this manner shall they be of this Mention, for the great Pro-
mise they have made to thee. Now know, that from this day forth I
will charge my self of all this work, and put it upon thee that art
the most strong to maintain battels; for I am aniente and cam-
not from henceforth help my self, so well as I was wont to do.

To these words and words Hector thereto, saying, my Father,
and most Soveraign Lord, there is none of all your Sons, but
that it seemeth to him a thing humane, to desire vengeance of
their injuries, and to up that be of high nobleness a little injury
ought to be great. It is so, that as the quality of the person
greateth or diminisheth, so wexeth the quality of the injury. If
we be sufficient to take vengeance of our injuries, we forsake not
the lawes the manere of men; for in like manner the dumb
Beasts we, and Dames is fil teacheth them thereto. My dere
Lord and Father, there is none of all your Sons that ought
more to wreke the vengeance of the injure and death of our Lord
and Grandfather, than I that am the eldest. But I tell (if it
please you) that ye consider in this enterprise, not only the be-
ginning, but the ende and the end, to what peril we may come
yet more; for otherwise, little profit some things will be that
come to an end.

Hector saw fitlyhede that it is much more allowable for a man
to abstain from things whereof the ende are dangerous, and
whereof may come little or no good: for anything is not to
be taken for good, until the time that it come unto a good end. If
ye use these things for any vain meaning or dishonesse; sude
matter and that ye begin not any thing, that you have in your
power to put in practice, but first be ye well counselled, and with
good advisement.

And know, that all Africk and Europe be subject unto the
Greeks. They be furnished with knights hardy, and marvel-
lous of martial deds; the strength of us is not to be compared
unto them in battel. Therefore, if we begin the wars against
them, we might really come to a dishonest end. While that he
is to great risk among our fellows, where shall we seek to crete
his our prosperity and welfare? Existence is not of such high
price, that it ought to put us in danger of death for her;
for very fool being there there. If there better than the form
forth her time, who I think hath but little time to live, than

we ſhould put us all into ſuch perils. And meekly I beſeech you, not ſuppoſe that I ſay theſe things for cowardiſe: But I doubt the chances of Fortune, and leſt that under the ſweetneſs of this thing, the contrary and bitterneſs may grow unto us: and at leaſt we ſhould begin things that we ought to leave, for to eſchew to more miſchief.

When Hector had made an end of this anſwer, Paris was nothing content therewith: he ſtood upon his feet and ſaid: My dear Lord, I beſeech you, to hear me ſpeak, to what end you may come, if you will begin the War againſt the Greeks. Be not we garniſhed with as noble Chivalry as they be? Surely we be, that in the world is none that may withſtand us: therefore begin ye boldly that enterprize that ye have thought of, and ſend ſome of your Knights and people to go into Greece, to take their people, and damage the Country. And if it pleaſe you to ſend me, I will do it with a good will, for I am perſwaded if ye ſend me, I ſhall do great damage unto the Greeks, and I will take away ſome noble Lady of Greece, and bring her with me into this Realm, and by commutation of her, you may recover your Siſter Exiona. If you will underſtand and know how I am perſwaded of this thing; I will tell you, the Gods have promiſed it to me. It happened to me of late (ſaith Paris) that by your commandment I was in the leſſer India, at the beginning of the Summer, and upon a Friday I went to hunt in a Forreſt very early, and that morning I found nothing that turned me to any pleaſure: and after mid-day, I found a great Hart, that I purſued lightly, ſo ſwiftly, that I left all my company behind: and followed the Hart alone, into the moſt ſecret place of the Forreſt which was named Ida. And ſo long I followed him, that I came unto a place, paſſing obſcure, there I loſt the Hart ſo weary, that I thought I felt them my ſelf ſore weary, and my Horſe alſo, that could no further go: for I alighted, and tied my Horſe to a Tree, and laid me down upon the Graſs, and put under my head my Quiver inſtead of a pillow, and fell aſleep. Then came to me in a viſion, the God Mercury, and in his company three Goddeſſes, Venus, Pallas and Juno. He left the Goddeſſes a little from me, and after he approached and ſaid unto me in this manner: Paris, I have brought theſe three unto thee for a great controverſie that is fall'n between them.

They have chosen thee to be Judge, and to determine after thy mind. Their contenvertie is this, that as they did eat the supper together in a place, suddenly was cast among them an Apple, of so marvellous fairnesse, that never was seen one fairer having among them. And there was written upon this Apple in Greekish language: Be it given to the Fairest: So each of them would have it, for any manner in the world: saying each of them to be the most fair than the other, so they could not agree.

Wherefore, they have put it to the Judgement, and each of them promised thee a gift for thy labour, which have been without fail, for thy [illegible] Sonne, [illegible] have judge that [illegible] the most made man in the world. [illegible] the most noble Lady that Venus be the fairest. [illegible] the most noble Lady of all Greece. [illegible] when I beach Mercurie, thus speak, I faith [illegible] that I could not give true judgement, unless I saw them all naked before me, with the [illegible] of their bodies, the [illegible] I a true judgement. [illegible] incontinent Mercurius did [illegible] them to unclothe themselves, and when I beheld them [illegible] nothing right, [illegible] fair: but yet me [illegible] Venus [illegible] Wherefore I [illegible] Venus [illegible] Venus great [illegible] now [illegible] the promise [illegible] Mercury [illegible] the Lady of her: and after [illegible] Venus [illegible] rather [illegible] the [illegible] of any thing [illegible] Sonne, I say to you this, it is [illegible] that you have [illegible] from Greece, that you may have joy of that [illegible]

[illegible] Father Cambolus said, that Love, if in all the [illegible] should be [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible] they should never enterprise no [illegible] and by [illegible]

If the adventurous would leave to lade the Lamb, for the feed which the birds pick up, they should never labour. Therefore ([illegible]) let us make ready for to sail into Greece your [illegible] for we may not believe better counsel than that which Pa[illegible] hath given unto you: For if he bring any noble Lady from

Grace, ye may easily yield her back again, to recover your Sister Helene, for whom we all suffer harme enough. After this spake Helenus, the fourth Son of King Priamus thus: Ye, my right puissant King, and right Soveraign dear my, your most humble Subjects, and obedient Sons. Beware that unadvised rash of Strangers, for you to such danger be hastly bryeth. Ye know well, yet I understand the thing. Fortune doth to come as ye have spoken many times unknow. Nothing shall the Gods lainde, chastiser it come to pass, that Paris should be sent into Greece; by know ye, that if ever he go to make any assault upon Troyes, he shall be upon pomerable City, destroyed by the Greeks, the Troyan Lady, and all your Children. Knowing whereto, your Highness, right Soveraign, whereof ye and Paris be your Children, and Paris to your Sister, and he that to your Sister Helene, Paris go into Greece, all their child shall come ruined.

Anchises the King hearing Helenus speak, he began shaking, and began to entreat with some of the Counsel, and said, you speak anything not of a man there: to me, all the other, whose shall go Troyes, the Counsel was of King Priamus, and begin to speak in this manner: O Gods and God Mars, help me ye to answer for the honour of this company. It is not my rule from of Gods for to speak the matter, to wise man there, and prudence, and to all right, before King Counsel and Barons, and to yet that Counsel, that can know ye the ways to come unto the Gods be here, for to understand. Ye be for a King to carry, when ye go to Troyes, such Counsel. Ye Helenus, he affirm, let him go into the Temples, and King Priamus Counsel, and let the other Lady Princesses of Troyes, by force of Arms, to bear Lords and Fathers. Anchises the Sons to remain with their Mayne, and the Knight Sons Greeks, and the Knights Sons and Sons, that King Counsel, or the Greeks, for their in Troyes they have made us. All they that hearth Troyles thus speak, commended him, saying he had very such spoken. And right Knights their Parliament and went to Dinner.

After Dinner, King Priamus called Paris, and Dipheber, and gave them commandement expressly, that they should ride into the party of Paonie, to fetch and assemble ballant Knights and

and take them into Greece. And the same day Paris and Deiphobus departed from Troy, to accomplish the will of their Father. The day following, the King assembled to council all the Citizens of Troy, and said unto them: O my loving friends and true Citizens, ye all know how secretly the Greeks, by their false subtilities have done unto us great injuries, and damages, as it is well known to the whole world. And ye know also how they hold my Sister Exione in servitude, wherefore I live in great sorrow: and also ye may remember, how I sent Anthenor into Greece, that hath done nothing: wherefore my sorrow is doubled. Forasmuch as I have purposed to send my son Paris, with men of arms into Greece, for to assail our enemies by strength, and to do them great damages, and to assay if they can take any noble Lady of Greece, and send her into this City: that by the communication of her, I might get again my Sister Exione. And because I will not begin this thing, but that it may come to your knowledge first, I pray you, that you give me your advice: for without you I will not proceed any further, forasmuch as it is your part as well as mine.

Whereupon the King had that further speechless, and each man stood a great while, then stood up a Knight named Sambrus, that was the son of Deophrobe the Philosopher, and said: O noble King, as I am your Servant and Vassal, I will declare unto you my advice in this matter. Lordy, as a Vassal and subject is bound to counsel his Lord, ye have had good knowledge of Deophrobe, the great Philosopher my Father, who lived in this City, more than sufficient and can reason, and was so wise in Philosophy, that he knew of the things to come hereafter: he saith unto me many times, and affirmed for truth, That if Paris your son went into Greece to take any noble Lady, by violence, this famous City should be destroyed and burnt, to assist by the Greeks, and that you and all your Lords be cruelly slain. Therefore with such honourable things, sufficeth it your Highness to hear my words, and believe what the wise men have said, as not partakers in your opinion. Wherefore will ye seek to encrease the goodness of your self, and put your tranquillity under the dangerous adventures of Fortune? Leave this, and withdraw your self from this jeopardy: and finish your life in true honesty, and suffer not Paris to go into Greece in Arms.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

I need not use many words, for you know full enough for what cause I send ye into Greece, and what just cause we have to revenge the wrongs the Greeks have done unto us. But the principal cause is to recover my sister Exione, that lieth in great thralldom. Wherefore I admonish you, that ye bend all your endeavours, that I may recover my sister, which is certain if ye come or send, for Greece will fall upon you with so great a strength, that the Greeks shall not be able to withstand. And that in this voyage ye hold me show Paris Captain of the Army of Æneas and Anthenor.

After these words, Paris and all the other took leave of the King, and entreat their King, and brethren, and sister, with recommend them to the guiding of Jupiter and Mercury, and sailed so far, that they arrived on the Coasts of Greece in sailing about the Country, they met a Ship, in which was one of the greatest Kings of Greece, named Menelaus, going unto the City of Epine, unto the Duke Nestor. This Menelaus was Brother of Agamemnon, and married unto Queen Helen, that was therefore King in the world for long sight of Gods and Bellis, that dwelled together in the city of Demasters, and nourished with them Hermione their Queen, Daughter of Helenus Menelaus unto his wife, could well, and was one of the long, so the one did not know the other.

And the Trojans sailed so far, that they arrived at the Isle of Cathar in Greece, there they anchored their ships and took a land. In this Isle was a Temple of Venus, passing fair, and of great beautifull, of stones, for the Inhabitants of the Country made their sacrifice unto the Goddess of great alms, and solemnized her feast every year, and the isle gave them answers of their demands.

Then, when the Trojans were ashore, they sacrificed the most principal feast of Venus; and [illegible] bled men and women of the Country, thereabouts, that made great cheer.

When Paris heard of this feast, he took his best clothes and apparel to wear, and [illegible] offering of gold and silver [illegible]

Then was Paris clad in all [illegible] beauty:

beauty; for he was one of the fairest Knights of the world, and was so richly decked, that it gave great pleasure unto all them that beheld him, and every man desired to know whence he came: the Trojans told them it was Paris son of King Priamus of Troy, that was come into Greece, by the commandment of his Father, to require that they would restore again Exione his sister, that they had taken away, King Thelamon. So far went the tidings of the coming of these Trojans and of the [illegible] and rich clothing, that Queen Helen heard speak thereof: and after the custom of women, she had great desire to know by experience, if it were truth that she heard: and purposed her to go unto the Temple, under colour of devotion, for to accomplish her desire. How great folly is it unto young women, to go unto the places of young people, that be wandring, [illegible] how they may come to their desire, and care not what mischief may follow to body and to soul! The ship would never perish, if it abode always in the Port, and were not sent out into perils of the Sea.

It is a precious thing to have a chast woman, that keepeth her chastity in her body. Of the great damage came unto the Greeks and Trojans, that Helen went so lightly to see the Trojans, and especially in the absence of her husband! But it is the custom of women to be wilful, to bring their desires to the end. Helen did cause to make ready her Horse, and all that was convenient, to adorn the Temple, as if she went for Devotion: This Temple was but a little from the place where she dwelled. When all was ready, and she clothed in Royal habit, she rode with her company unto the Isle of Cithar, and every [illegible] brought her way to the Temple, where she was received with great honour of the Country, as their Lady. She entered into the Temple [illegible] and made her Orisons with great devotion.

And when Paris knew that Queen Helen, wife of King Menelaus, one of the most noble Kings of Greece, was come unto this Temple, he arrayed him with the most Gentlemen of his company ([illegible]) and went into the Temple, for he had never seen her before. And when he saw her he was greatly [illegible] with her love, and beheld in her the fashion of her body, so fair and well shaped in all parts, that

it

it seemed Nature made her to be looked on; for in her form
nothing but seemed to manifest all the excellencies of a woman.
Wherefore Paris could not forbear beholding her, saying to
himself, he had never seen nor heard tell of any so beautiful
and well formed. And as he beheld her, she likewise beheld him,
many times and oft, he seemed to her, that he was more fair a
great deal than had been reported to her: and still she did in her
sight, that she never saw a man of so great beauty, nor that pleas-
ed her so much to behold, save to the lets all her attention, and
gave no heed to any thing, save only to behold Paris.

When Paris saw this, he was great joy, and beheld her stead-
ily more and more, and he then. By which sight they learned
their desires, the one to the other; and through the messengers by
whom occasion they sent to speak together. And so long they be-
held each other, that by all likelihood, Helen made a sign to
Paris, and he approached to her; and Paris kneeling before her,
whispered what the people played in the Temple, to make mute her
with a low voice privately, and she to him, and declared each to
other how they were forgotten each day, and reasoned how they
might come to the end of their desires. Whereupon they had broken
counsel of their love. For to seek leave of Jason, and discourse
of the Temple, he and his company: and Helen from her eyes af-
ter him as he went out.

Whilst Paris went towards his house, he called to him the most
Rabble of the Trojans, and said unto them, my friends, ye know
[illegible] Greeces, that
is to [illegible] Paris, [illegible] Greeces, [illegible]
[illegible] Greeces [illegible]
Ex [illegible] for it is in too strong an hold [illegible] also is [illegible]
our danger and loss since it is in that the Sacrifice [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] Country. [illegible] are [illegible] so strong [illegible]
[illegible] Greeces, the Country is so full of people, and
[illegible] Knights.

Wherefore it is necessary, that we refuse not the fair gift the
Gods have lent us. For in this Fair is come to the end the most
[illegible] Dangers, and the Temple [illegible] the most
[illegible] of this Province, also Queen Helen [illegible] Lady
of this Country, and Wife of King Menelaus. The Temple

is full of riches: if we can take them alive that be in the Temple, and bring them prisoners with us, and the Gods that be therein of Gold and Silver, we shall have conquered a great gain, and got riches in other places.

If it seem you good, this night we will enter into the Temple all armed, and take men and women, and all that we find, and bring into our Ships, and principally Helen: for if we can carry her into Troy, King Priamus may lightly enough have his sister Exione again for her: therefore advise speedily what is best to be done, before they escape us. Some of them blamed this thing, some allowed it: and finally they concluded after many Counsels, that they would do as Paris had devised.

Now when the night was come, and the Moon high going down, the Trojans armed themselves, and left some for to keep their Ships, and the other went privily unto the Temple, and entred therein, so armed as they were, and with little defence took all them that they found in the Temple, and all the riches: and Paris with his own hand took Helen, and them of her company, and brought them into their Ships, and after returned to the Temple. Then began the noise to be passing great within the Temple, and some had rather suffer death, than for to be taken prisoners.

The noise was heard so far, that they of the Castle there by, heard it: and were all armed them, and came to assail the Trojans as hardily as they were. Then began the [illegible] fierce and strong: but the Trojans, that were but few, slew so many of them, that the other retired into their Castle, and the Trojans took as many goods as they could, and carried them into their Ships, and hoised up their sails, and sailed so long, that in [illegible] at the Port of Troy: their [illegible] with their prisoners and their riches, and they arrived at the Port of Tenedon, that was three miles from Troy: there they were received with great joy. And Paris sent a proper Messenger unto his Father King Priamus, to let him have knowledge of his coming, and all that he had done in Greece. Of these tidings the King was greatly rejoyced, and commanded to make a solemn Feast in all parts of the City for these tidings.

Whiles that Helen was with the other Prisoners in the Ship

she ceased not to weep, and bewail with great sighs her Husband, Brethren, Daughter, Country, and her Friends, and was in so great sorrow, that she left to eat and drink. And Paris comforted her the most sweetly that he could: that she might forbear weeping, and Paris said unto her in this manner: Dear Lady, wherefore make ye this sorrow, day and night without rest, and is any of woman-kind is it that can long endure this, [illegible] that this sorrow hurteth your health? Yea verily, [illegible] I pray you to rest contented, for in this Realm, ye shall want nothing, neither those Prisoners that you respect, and yet shall be the most renowned Lady of this Realm: your will shall be yours, for I want nothing. To this she answered, Paris, I know well, that will I, or will I not, I must needs do as you will, since I am your Prisoner: and if any good happeneth me and to the Prisoners, I hope the Gods will reward and thank them that do it. Madam (said Paris) fear not, for I will do to you and them all what ye shall please to command.

Then he took her by the hand, and brought her into a more secure place, and said unto her: Madam, think ye, forasmuch as the Gods to suffer you to be brought by me into this Province, that ye be lost, and unwonne, and shall not be more [illegible] honoured than ye have been and that the Realm of Troy is not more rich than the Realm of Achaia? yea verily it is, I will not maintain your [illegible], but will take you as my wife: shall you be more honoured than you have been, your husband the your husband is not defended, [illegible] to make a [illegible] as I am, nor to maintain: nor did he love you so much as I will do. Therefore cease your sorrow, and believe that I have said to you. But, said she (who can abstain from weeping of sorrow, being in the state that I am in, Alas, [illegible] and languished never before, but since it cannot be otherwise, I will accept thing ye require of me, forasmuch as I have no ability to resist it. Thus Helen was comforted a little: and Paris also prayed her to the uttermost of his power.

And in the mean time, she apparelled her self the most honourably she could, and sate upon a palfrey richly arrayed, so did the other Prisoners each after their degree: and after he went on to seek himself, and Deiphobus his Brother, Eneas, Antenor and Polidamas, with a great company of Noble-men,

and accompanied Queen Helen from Tenedon, and went towards Troy. There came forth out of the Town King Priamus, with a great company of noble men, and receiveth his Children and his Friends with great joy; who came to Helen, and behaved courteously to her, and welcomed her honourably. And when they came nigh the City, they found great store of people glad of their coming, with instruments of Musick; and in such joy came unto the Palace of King Priamus; he himself lighted down and helpt Helen from her Chariot, and led her by the hand into the Hall, and made great joy all the night, throughout all the City, for their coming. And the next morning, Paris by consent of his Father, married Helen in the Temple of Pallas; and the feast was kept throughout all the City for the space of eight days.

When Cassandra heard that her Brother Paris had married Helen, she began to make great sorrow, and like a frantick woman said thus:

O unhappy Trojans, wherefore rejoice ye at the marriage of Paris, of which so many evils shall happen? It will cause the death of your fathers, your Children shall be slain before your eyes, and Husbands before their Wives. O Noble City of Troy, how shalt thou be destroyed and put to nought? O unhappy Mothers, what sorrow shall you see, when your little Children shall be taken and murthered before you? O Hecuba, Hecuba, and unhappy; where shall thou take the matter thine eyes shall weep for the death of thy Children? O noble Knights and Lords, why send you not Helen home again, and yield her unto her Husband, before that the Swords of your Enemies come and lay you with great sorrow? Think you that the mighty Husband of Helen will not seek revenge? yes, mighty shall be your dolorous vexation. O unhappy Helen, thou shalt be the cause of great sorrow. As Cassandra cryed thus being great sorrow, King Priamus hearing it, commanded her to cease, but she would not. And then he commanded her to be cast into prison where she was kept many days. O what pity was it that the Trojans believed not this warning and admonition? For, if they had believed it, they had avenged the evils that came after them, which shall be told in Tables, and made plain to them that will hear them unto the end of the world.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

How Menelaus was sore troubled for the ravishing of Helen his Wife. And how her two Brethren Castor and Pollux pursued Paris in the Sea; and of their death: And of the condition and manner of the Lords, as well Greeks as Trojans.

After these things were done, Menelaus (that sojourned at Epire with Duke Nestor) hearing tidings of the prize and taking of his wife, and his people, was so perplexed with grief, that he fell to the earth in a swoun. And when he was come again to himself; he complained exceedingly, and made the greatest sorrow of the world. Above all other things he was most grieved for his wife, and could not be comforted.

When Duke Nestor heard the tidings, he came to him and comforted him the best manner he could, for he loved him entirely. But Menelaus could not leave his sorrow; but took his leave and returned into his Country.

And sent unto King Agamemnon his Brother, to come and speak with him. And also unto Castor and Pollux, the Brothers of Helen, that they should come also to him. When Agamemnon saw his Brother make such sorrow, he said; Brother, wherefore grieve ye? Suppose that the cause be just, yet a wise man ought not to make sorrow thereof; for it causeth his friends to be sorrowful, and his enemies to rejoice; therefore hide thy sorrow, and make show as if thou did not regard it; for by sorrow thou canst not attain to honour nor revenge, but only by force of Arms. Therefore awake thy courage, so shalt thou revenge the injury done unto thee. Thou knowest what forces we have, and what Kingdoms we shall find; for this injury touchetth all the Kings and Princes of Greece, and as soon as we shall assemble them all, there shall not be one but he will help us with all his power. Then we will go before Troy, and with the help our enemies as we list, and will destroy the City. And if we take Paris that is actor of these hurts, we will hang him, and make him dye a shameful death. Cease then thy sorrow, and let us make it known to all the Kings and Princes of Greece, and require their aid to revenge this injury.

Then was Menelaus comforted with the words of his Brother,

ther, and they sent their Letters unto all the Barons of Greece, and at their intreaties they all came: first Achilles, Patroclus, Dyomedes, and many others. As soon as they knew wherefore they were sent for, they said, That they would go to Troy with all their strength, for to revenge the shame, and to recover Helen. So they chose Agamemnon their Prince of their Host, as he that was puissant and of good counsel.

Now it happened that Castor and Pollux, Brethren of Helen, as soon as they heard their Sister was ravished, they took Shipping and pursued the Trojans, with a great Army to recover her again. On the third day, as they were on the Sea, there arose a Tempest, Thunder and Rain, that their Ships were cast on the Rocks, and lost, another three days running, they were all drowned. Then the Pagans say, that their souls were translated into the Gods into the Heaven by Zodiack, and returned into the Sign of two Beasts, wherunto as they were Brethren and twins. And thus ended their lives by the taking of their Sister. Some Poets feign, that these Brethren are translated into the Stars, (that is) the Moon, and the Sun, and the Stars, which are named after them, Castor and Pollux.

In this place declareth Dares in his Book, the fashions of the Greeks that were before Troy, some of the men, as well of them, as he that saw them using them, during the Siege before the City. And he began to speak of Helen, and said, Be it the wise so sore, that in all the world is no more rouly nor a creature, nor better formed in all members. Agamemnon was long, and white of body, strong of members, and well formed, young, sweet, hairy, and passing well spoken. Menelaus was of small stature, large in arms, and courageous. Achilles was of great bones, black haired, and crisp, gray eyes, and great, of amiable sight, large breast, large shoulders, great arms, and strong, high enough, a man of great stature, and was none that durst hurt among all the Greeks, desirous to fight, large in gifts, and liberal in spending. Tantalus was great of his body, and strong, lateral, humble, flying quarrels, if they were not just. Ajax was of a big stature, great and large in his shoulders, great arms, and always back clothed, and very ready. And was of no great enterprise, and spake very quick. Tuchymon Ajax was

marvellous fair knight, he had black hairs, he had great pleasure in musick, and he himself sung very sweetly: he was of great prowess, and a valiant man of war, without pomp. Ulisses was the most fair man amongst the Greeks, yet he was very deceitful and subtil, and delivered his speech joyfully: he was a very great Lyar, and so well spoken, that he had no fellowship unto him. Diomedes was great, and had a broad breast, and marvellous strong, of fierce sight, false in his promises, worthy in arms, desirous of victory, dread and redoubted: he was greatly injurious to his Servants; and Lurutious, wherefore he suffered many pains. Duke Nestor was of great members, and well spoken, discreet, and very thrifty, gave always good counsel, suddenly he would be very angry, a straight-way pleased again: he was the most true friend in the world. Prothesilaus was fair, and of a goodly stature, noble and active in Arms. Neoptolemus was great, he had black hair, and great eyes, but joyfull and well cheared, his eye-brows smooth, stammering in his words, but he was wise in the law. Palamede the Son of King Nauluss, was of fair shape and lean, stout and amiable, a good man and liberal. Polidarius was passing great, fat and swoln, hardy and high minded, without truth. Mathaon was of a mean stature, proud and hardy, one that slept little by night. Brisayda the Daughter of Chalcas, was passing fair, of mean stature, well made, sweet and pitifull, and many men loved her for her beauty: For the love of her came the King of Persia, unto the aid of the Greeks, unto the siege of Troy.

Now of them that were within Troy, the same Dares saith, first of King Priamus, he was long, grieffy, and fair, and had a loud voice, hardy, and that he did gladly eat early in the morning, a man without fear, he hated flattery, he was upright, and a good juster, had great delight to hear singing, and musick, and earnestly loved his Servants, and much entitled them. Of all his Sons, there was none so hardy as his eldest, the worthy Hector. This was he that passed in his time all other Knights in Chivalry, and stuttered a little: he was great, and had hard members, and could endure much pain, and his hair curled, he lisped: there never issued out of Troy so strong a man, nor so worthy: never came a villanous word out of his mouth: he was never weary of fighting in battel: there was never Knight

better beloved of his people than he was. Paris was a fair Knt. and strong, fore haired, true, swift, sweet of speech, well drawing a Bow, wise and hardy in battel, very resolute and covetous of honour. Deiphobus and Helenus were both like the other, that a man could not know the one from the other, also they resembled King Priamus their Father.

Deiphobus was wise and hardy in arms. And Helenus was a marvellous wise Clerk. Troilus was great, and stout of courage, well mannered, and beloved of young Maidens: in strength and mercilness he resembled Hector, and was the second after him in Prowess: there was not in all the Realm, a more strong young man. Æneas had a great body, he was discreet in his works, well spoken, very courteous in his words, full of good counsel, and cunning. He had his visage joyful, his eyes clear and gray, and was the richest man in Troy next King Priamus, in Lowing and Cattles. Anthenor was long and lean, and fair: much, and of great mouthy, and one whom King Priamus loved greatly, and gladly played among his company, and was a wise man. Polidamas his son was a goodly young man, hardy and of good manners, long and lean like his Father, brown, and strong in puissance of Arms, and of good and courteous words. King Menon was great, he had large shoulders, great arms, he was hard in the breast, and of great courage, one that brought many knights into Troy. The Queen Hecuba was a strong big woman, and seemed better a man than a woman, she was wise, courteous, and honest, loving the works of charity. Andromache the wife of Hector was a fair woman and white, and had fair eyes and hair: she was very honest and civil in her works. Cassandra was of a fair stature, clear, round mouthed, wise, she loved virginity, and knew much of things to come, by Astronomy and other Sciences. Polixena was a very fair Maid, tender, and the very ray of beauty, and whom Nature failed nothing, save only she made her mortal; she was the fairest maid that was in her time, and the best formed: many more were within the Town and without during the Siege: but these were the principal and greatest of Name. Therefore Dares declareth the fashion of them, and rehearseth nar of the other.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

How the Kings, Dukes, Earls, and Barons of Greece, assembled with their Navy before Athens, to come to Troy: and how many Ships each man brought to help King Menelaus.

When it came to the end of February, that the Winter was passed, the Kings and Princes of all Greece, assembled together at the Port of Athens, to go to Troy. It is not in the remembrance of any man since the beginning of the World, that so many Ships and Knights were assembled, as there were at that time. First Agamemnon, that was Prince of the Posts of the Greeks, brought from his Realm of Michinas, an hundred Ships full of armed Knights. The King Menelaus his brother brought from his Realm of Sparta, forty Ships. Archelaus and Prothenor from the Realm of Boecie, fifty Ships. The Duke Ascalapus, and the Earl Helmius, from the Province of Oreomenty, thirty Ships.

The King Epistrophus, and the King Sedius, from the Realm of Foeide, thirty Ships: in his company, was the Duke Theuter, Duke Amphimacus, the Earl Polixene, the Earl Thebus, and many other Noblemen.

The ancient Duke Nestor for his Province of Pilon, fifty Ships. The King Thous of Tholy, fifty Ships. The King Dorarots, fifty Ships. The King Thelamon Thyleus, fifty and thirty Ships. Foliberes and Amphimacus from his Province of Calidonie, two and thirty Ships. The King Kimeus, and the King Mercon of Creet fourteene and two Ships. The Duke Tyneus from his City of Friges twelve Ships.

Prothocathus and Prothesilaus the Dukes of Phylace, brought with them two and fifty Ships. Colletis brought four and twenty Ships, from the Realm of Crelome. King Machaon, and the King Polydris his Son, three and thirty Ships. Achilles brought from his Noble City of Phaece, two and twenty Ships.

The King Thephalus brought from Rhodes, two and thirty Ships. Urophilus from Orchomene, two and fifty Ships. The Duke Antiphpus and the Duke Amphimacus of Rustcene, thirteen Ships. The King Polybetes of Rithe, and the Duke Lopius his Brother in Law that had wedded his Sister, three

score and two Ships. The King Diomedes of Arges, four-score and two Ships: and had in his company Thelamus and Eurialus: the King Polyphebus, nine Ships. The King Eurous, thirteen Ships. The King Prothoolus of Chemneose, two and fifty Ships. The King Carpanor of Paradie, two and fifty Ships Theorus of Breisse, four and twenty Ships. The number of the Kings and Dukes come thither, were sixty nine. And there assembled at the Port of Athens, twelve hundred four and twenty Ships, without comprising the Ships of Duke Palamedes, the Son of King Naulus, that came after with his estate, as shall be said hereafter.

CHAP. VI.

How the Greeks sent Achilles to Delphos, to the God Apollo, to know the end of their War, and how he found Chalcas sent from the Trojans, that went with him to Athens.

When the Kings and princes were thus assembled at the Port of Athens, the King Agamemnon was chief of all the Host, and to conduct this host orderly, assembled there to council on a plain without the City, all the Noblemen: And when they were assembled round about him, he said to them in this manner. O ye Noblemen, that by one consent, are here assembled with so great puissance, ye know well it is not in the remembrance of any man, that he saw ever so many Noblemen assembled, for to atchieve any work, nor so many young Knights active in Arms, to assail their Enemies. Is not he out of his mind that presumeth to raise himself against us, verily I doubt not but one of an hundred in this company is sufficient to bring this work to an end, for which we be all assembled. It is well known to each of you, the great injuries and damages the Trojans have done unto us, wherefore we have just cause to take vengeance by force of Arms, to the end, that from henceforth they nor any other shall enterprize against us in any manner; for if we suffer such injuries by dissimulation, they might yet grieve us more than they have done. And it is not the custome of the Noble men of Greece, to let pass such wrongs, therefore it should be to us great shame, that are so many, and have assembled so great strength, to dissemble in this quarrel,

and

and (yet) there is no Nation in the world, but that dreadeth our puissance, save only these foolish people of Troy, that by evil counsel have moved them against us, and enterprized war upon us: At first the King Laomedon that injured some of our people, for little occasion: wherefore he received death for his delaty, his City destroyed, and his people slain, and soon brought in servitude. Surely it is not so hard to us that are more puissant, to take vengeance on the Trojans, than four Princes of less puissance, that came to get the better of them. For the Trojans, know we are assembled to go upon them, and they are strongly furnished with men of arms against our coming: therefore it seemeth me good, if it please you, that ere we depart from this Port, we send into the Ile of Delphos our special messengers, for to have answer of our God Apollo of this our enterprize.

Then was there none but allowed the words of Agamemnon, and chose Achilles and Patroclus to go into this Ile, to hear the answer of Apollo: So they departed and came soon thither: for the said Ile is as it were in the midst of the Iles of Ciclades, where Locana, Insanta, Apollo and Diana be. And there was a rich Temple, in which the God of the Panims was worshipped, and gave answer to the people of such things as they demanded. This Ile was first call[illegible], that is as much as to say in Greek, manifestation: [illegible] as in this Ile the Panims saw first the Sun and the [illegible] after the deluge: therefore they supposed they had been [illegible] there of their mothers: for Apollo is the Sun, and Diana the Moon in their language.

Some call this Ile Ortigie: forasmuch as the Birds that men call Ortiges, in English they be Quailes, were first seen there. The Panims gave to Apollo divers names after the divers operations of the Sun. In this Temple was a great Image composed all of the fine gold in the worship of the God Apollo, and albeit the Image was deaf and dumb, yet where Idolatry reigned at that time in the world, the devil put him in the Image, and gave answer to the Panims of the things they demanded of him. This did the Devil to abuse the foolish people, that at that time believed this Image was very God.

Upon this part the Author declareth, from whence came first

Idolatry.

Idolatry. We find in Historia Ecclesiastica, that when Herod was deceived by the three Kings that returned not again to him, but worshipped our Lord Jesus Christ, as is contained in the Gospel; afterwards departed by another way, &c. Herod purposed to have slain the Child Jesus, therefore the glorious Virgin our Lady, Saint Mary his Mother, and Joseph bare him to Egypt. And as soon as our Lady entered into Egypt, all the Idols fell down to the Earth, broken and bruised, according to the Prophecies of Isaiah, that said thus, Ascendet Dominus in nubem levem, & ingredietur Egyptum, & movebuntur simulachra Egypti. Shewing, that at the coming of our Saviour Jesus Christ, all Idolatry should take an end: And amongst the Jews Israel was the first that made an Idol, and that was of earth.

Prometheus made the first among the Panims, and taught others the manner how to make them: but the right beginning of Idolatry, came of Belus King of Assyria, that was Father of King Ninus; when he was dead, his Son Ninus did bury him in a rich Sepulcure, and did make an Image of fine gold to the semblance and likeness of his Father, to have memory of him, and worshipped him as his God, and compelled his subjects to worship him: after an evil spirit entered into the Image, and gave unto the people answers of their secrets demands. Thus by the example of him, the simple Panims made other in the worship of their friends, thus proceeded they in Idolatry, and therefore were none but had their particular Gods, that gave unto them their answers of their demands, by the device of the Enemy, that deceived them, and brought them unto damnation, by the great envy he bare against the Image of men, which God made, to fill the places of Paradise, from whence he was cast out for his Pride, unthrifty and sadness, after the day of Judgment.

When Achilles and Patroclus were arrived in the Isle of Delphos, they went with great devotion into the Temple of Apollo: and there made their oblations with great liberality, and demanded of him answer concerning their affairs. Their answered Apollo with a low voice: Achilles, return again unto the Greeks, that have sent thee hither: and say unto them, It shall happen for certainty, that they shall go safely to Troy, and

there

there they shall make many battels: But in the tenth year they shall slay the King Priamus, his Wife and Children, and most part of the Country. And there shall none escape, save they only whom they will save.

Of this was Achilles passing glad: and it happened that whilest they were yet in this Temple, a great learned Bishop of Troy named Chalcas, Son of a man named Thistram, which was a wise man, entred into this Temple, and he was sent also from the King Priamus, to have answer of Apollo for them of Troy.

As he then had made his oblations and demands for them of Troy, Apollo answered, saying: Chalcas, Chalcas, beware thou return not back again to Troy: but go with Achilles unto the Greeks, and never depart from them, for the Greeks shall have victory of the Trojans, by the agreement of the Gods, and thou shall be to them very necessary in counsel. As Chalcas knew Achilles, that was in the Temple, he approached unto him, and made acquaintance with him, and accompanied together by Faith and Oath; they told each to other what the Idol had said to them: whereof Achilles had great joy, and made great chear, and countenance to Chalcas, and took him with them: sailing so long, they arrived at the Port of Athens, and when they issued out of their Ships, Achilles took Chalcas by the hand, and presented him to the King Agamemnon and to others, and told unto them the answer of Apollo: How they should have victory of the Trojans, and how Apollo bade him not return again to Troy, but hold him with the Greeks, during the War. Of these tydings the Greeks greatly rejoyced, and made a Feast, and received Chalcas into their company, by Faith and by Oath, and they promised to reward him and do him good.

CHAP. VII.

How the Greeks with a great Navy sailed towards Troy: and how they arrived at Tenedon three miles from Troy, which they conquered and beat down to the earth.

After this feast the Greeks had made for the good answers of Apollo, Chalcas went in a morning in the company of Achilles and Patroclus, unto the Tent of King Agamemnon where

where all the Nobles of the Army were assembled, and he saluted them courteously, saying: Noble Kings and Princes, that be here assembled for vengeance of the injuries done by the Trojans: wherefore tarry you here, after the Gods have given their answer? Think ye not that King Priamus hath his spyes among you, and whiles ye sojourn, he furnisheth not his Countrey and City with victual, with horses, and with other necessaries? Is not great part of the Summer passed, and ye have nothing enterprized upon your enemies. Beware ye be not ingrateful to the answer of the Gods; and that by your negligence they change not their answer into the contrary. Therefore tarry no longer, but embark your Horse, and go to Sea, and cease not until the time the promises of the Gods be accomplished. When Chalcas had thus spoken, each man said he had well spoken. Then the King Agamemnon sent unto all the host, and gave commandment with the sound of Trumpet, that every man should make ready to remove. And presently they entred their Ships and vitanchorsen, hoysed up their sails, and sailed a mile from Athens, the air that before was clear, began to war troublous and thick, and a great tempest arose of wind, rain and thunder: insomuch that there was none so hardy but had fear to have dyed, for their ships were cast by the Sea, one here, and another there, and they supposed to have been drowned. Then said Chalcas to them that were with him, the cause of the Tempest was forasmuch as Diana their Goddess was angry against them, because they departed from Athens and made her no sacrifice: and for to appease this wrath, it behoved King Agamemnon to sacrifice to her with his own hand, Iphigenie his Daughter a young Virgin, otherwise the Tempest should never cease. And to speed this sacrifice, he counselled to turn the Navy, and apply it to the Ile of Andill, where the Temple of the Goddess Diana was.

When King Agamemnon understood this thing, he was passing sorry in his mind, for he loved his Daughter Iphigenie with great love; on the other side he was required of all the other Kings and Princes of Greece, that he would make no delay in so great a matter, or to withstand the Sacrifice: wherefore he was vanquished by the Princes, for the love of his Countrey, he took his Daughter Iphigenie, and in the presence of

Kings

Kings and princes, sacrificed her unto the Goddess Diana, presently the tempest ceased, and the air became neat and clean, and the Sea well quieted and in tranquillity. Then he went again into his Ship, and all the other in like manner drew up their sails, and sailed before the wind so far, that they arrived at a Port of the Realm of Troy, nigh unto a Castle called Sarebana. Dares putteth not down what was the cause wherefore King Agamemnon made this sacrifice unto Diana. But Ovid (in the twelfth book of Metamorphose) saith, it was Iphigenie his Daughter. And when they of the Castle saw the great Navy at their Port, they armed them, and came unto the Port, thinking to defend their Land against the Greeks, and assailed them that were come on Land, and being weary of the travel of Sea: But the Greeks issued presently out of their Ships in great number all armed, and chased them unto their Castle, and entred the Castle with them, and put them all to death, took the duties, after beat down the Castle, and then re-entred again into their Ships, and sailed to the Port of Tenedon, and there anchored their Ships.

At this Port was a Castle, well peopled, and full of great riches, being three miles from Troy. When they of the Castle saw the Greeks, they ran to arms, and furnished their Castle with good fighters, the other issued out, and came to the Port, where they found the Greeks then issued out of their Ships all armed, and took all that they could find. Thus began the battel very fierce and mortal, and there were enough slain on both parties: more of the Greeks than of the Trojans. But as soon as the great strength of the Greeks were landed, the Trojans could no longer suffer nor abide, but put them to flight, some to the Castle, and the other fled unto Troy. Then the Greeks besieged them, and lain the Castle round about, and they within defended it passing well upon the walls and slew many by that and Engines, but the Greeks setten their Engines about the Castle, and set their Ladders unto the walls, and went up on all sides: they within defended them valiantly, and made them fall in their Ditches, some dead, some hurt. But the Greeks that were so great in number, sent always new folk to the assault, whereof they within were grown so weary, that they retired back from their defences: and then the Greeks entred by force

into the Castle, and there slew all they found, without sparing of any man or woman, and pillaged all that was good, and after beat down both the Castle and the houses unto the Earth, and put to fire, and burnt all up. After they re-entred into their Ships joyous of their gain they had gotten in the Castle.

CHAP. VIII.

How the Greeks did send Diomedes and Ulysses again to the King Priamus, to have peace and the Prisoners, and of their answer.

When the Greeks had destroyed thus the Castle and Cities of Tenedon, then Agamemnon, that had the charge of all the Host, commanded that all the booty and gain of those two Castles should be brought forth, and it was done presently as he commanded, and he did a vow along withstanding the gain, and tarry with after his victory and quietly. And called all the noble men to assemble on the plain of Tenedon before King Agamemnon, and when they were come, King Agamemnon spake in this manner. My friends and fellows that be here now assembled, for so just a cause as ye all know, and in so great puissance, that there is non that is ignorant thereof in all the world; yet let it please the Gods, that it be without price to abide; for it is, that of the life of price greater than all other things, and the Gods credit and withstand the insolent and proud people, therefore we ought to put away all pride from our hearts, and in special this work here, and all the [illegible]

[illegible] we know that we have [illegible] for the beregrance of the injuries and wrongs that King Priamus hath done to us, and we have done to him now great damage. We may know for verity that they have assembly into the City of Troy, great powers, to defend them against us, and also the City is great and strong; and we know that [illegible] heritage, that is a thing which considered there [illegible] and strength. I say not that thereof, for any doubt for that we shall be victory, and destroy this famous City, though it be strong only for our sloth, to the end, we be remembered to have conquered this work by great discretion, and without price, for that adventures be more hardy enterprises, a thing of great weight, may come to a miserable end. We know it is long ago that King Priamus did first require us, by his special messengers, that

that we would render unto him his Sister Exione: and that by our haughtiness and pride we would not deliver her again: if we had then delivered and sent her home again, these evils had never happened in the Isle of Cithar as they be. And the Queen Helena (who is of the noblest of Greece) had never been ravished nor led away: also we had not encreased the pain and labour we now are in. And there is none of us that knoweth what shall happen to him good or evil: therefore if ye think good that we should return into our Country, without suffering of more pain, without honour and worship, we will send to King Priamus our special messengers, and bid him to deliver again to us Helen freely, and that he recompense unto the damages that Paris hath done to us in the Isle of Cithar: if he will so do, our return shall be honourable, and we care and no more of him by right. And if he refuse, we shall have two things that shall fight for us, that is, Justice and Puissance: and when men shall hear of our offers, they will give the wrong and blame to the Trojans, and to us the laud and praise: and we shall be excused of all damages that we shall do them, after these offers. Therefore advise you among your selves, what ye will do.

There were some bad people, that blamed this counsel, and some allowed it: finally, they concluded to do as Agamemnon had said. Then they chose for their messengers Diomedes and Ulysses, to go to Troy, and make their legation, which took their Horses, and went incontinently, and came to Troy about mid-day, they went straight to the Palace of King Priamus, and tied their Horses to the Gate, after went up into the Hall, and in going up they marvelled greatly at the rich works they saw in all the Palace, especially of a tree that they saw in a plain, which was made by Magick, marvellously curiously, and of great beauty; for the leaves seemed not silver but of the greatness of a spear, spalling long and high, and above branches of gold and Ivory leapes that spread over the Palace, save a little, it covered all: and the trunk of the said tree was of sundry precious stones, that gave light and brightness, and also did much please and delight them that beheld it. They went so far, that they came into the Hall where King Priamus was accompanied with noble men. And without saluting the King or the other, Ulysses said in this manner.

King Priamus marvel nothing, that we have not saluted thee, forasmuch as thou art our mortal enemy. King Agamemnon (from whom we be Messengers) commandeth thee by us, that thou deliver and send unto him Queen Helen, whom thou hast ravished most vilely to be captished and taken from her Husband, and that thou make satisfaction for all damages that Paris thy Son hath done in Greece: if thou so do, I suppose thou shalt shew thy self a wise man: but if thou do not, behold what evils may come unto thee and thine: for thou shalt dye an evil death, and all thy men, and this noble and famous City shall be destroyed.

When King Priamus heard Ulysses thus speak, he answered, (without demanding any Counsel:) I marvel greatly, at thy words, that thou requirest of me a thing that a man vanquished and overcome, and one that could defend himself no more but with great pain would act on to thee. I believe not that the Greeks have such puissance, which thou hast said unto me: they require of me amends, and I ought to demand the like of them.

Have not they slain my Father and my Brethren, and led away my Sister in servitude, whom they deign not to marry honourably, but to use her as a common woman? and to have her again, I sent to them Anthenor, and would have pardoned them the surplus; but you know the villanies they did use towards my Messenger: and therefore I might not to hear any thing that ye say to me, but rather dye valiantly, than to agree to your request; let Agamemnon know, that I desire not to have peace or love with the Greeks, that have done to me so many displeasures. And if ye were not ye be Messengers, I should make you dye an evil death. Therefore go a way quickly, for I cannot behold you without displeasure in my heart. Then began Diomedes to laugh for despight, and said thus: Ha King, if without displeasure thou canst not see us but two, thou will be displased all the dayes of thy Life: for thou shalt see from henceforth before thine eyes great armies of Greeks which shall come before the City, and shall not cease to assail it continually, against whom thou canst not long defend thee, but thou and thine finally shall receive bitter death. Therefore thou shouldest take better counsel in thy doings, if thou were well advised.

There

There were many Trojans that would have run upon the Greeks, and drew their Swords to have slain them: But King Priamus forbad them, and said that they should let two fools utter their folly, and a wise man to suffer it. Ha, ha, (quoth Æneas) what is that ye say? men must shew to a fool his foolishness, and truly if it were not in your presence, this fellow that hath spoken so foolishly before you, should receive his death by my own hand. It appertaineth not unto him to say unto you such brenuous threatnings: therefore I advise him, that he go his way quickly, unless he cease to speak so absurd and foolishly.

Diomedes of nothing was abashed, answered to Æneas: Whatsoever thou be, thou speak well by thy words, thou art ill advised, and hot, and I wish that I may once find thee in a place convenient, that I may reward thee for the words thou hast spoken of me.

I see well that the King is fortunate and happy to have such a counseller as thou art, that giveth him counsel to do villany. Then Ulysses brake the words of Diomedes wisely, and prayed him to hold his peace, after said to King Priamus, We have understood all that thou hast said, and will go and report to our Princes. Incontinently they took their Horses and returned unto their host, where they found many assembled before King Agamemnon, and told them the answer of King Priamus: whereof they had great marvel, and conferred long together for the well ouering of their affairs, since they were assured of the war of the Trojans.

CHAP. IX.

How Agamemnon assembled in council the Greeks to have victuals: And how they sent Achilles and Telephus to the Realm of Messe, where they slew King Theutran in battel: And how Telephus was made King: And of the Kings that came to aid and help King Priamus.

After these things, Agamemnon called his council in the plain of Tenedon, and said among all other things; It behoveth us to be advised, how that during the Siege before Troy our host should be succoured with victuals: therefore if ye think good, we will send to the Realm of Messe, to have victuals from

theure

thence continually, for it is a Country very commodious: and they that go thither, shall take surety of the Country, that they fail not to send vitual to the host, so long as we shall be in this Country. This counsel pleases the Greeks, and they chose Achilles, and Telephus the Son of Hercules to furnish this message, and to go with a great company of men of armes. In that Province reigned a King named Theutras and has long reigned in peace, for his Country was peopled with hardy Knights: when Achilles and Telephus with their thousand Knights were arriven in the Ile of Melle, they issued out of their Ships, and went on Land. Then came against them the King Theutras, with a great company of men of Foot and Horseback.

Then began the battel fiercely, and at the encounter were many Knights slain on both sides. Albeit the Greeks were less in number than the other, they defended themselves well: but their defence had not availed them, had it not been for the great prowess of Achilles, that did great miracles with his sword as he that was the most hardy and valiant of the Greeks: for whomsoever he smote he slew, and there could no man stand before him. When Achilles slayed King Theutras, in the midst of his people, did great damage to his foes, he chased from the greatest press of his enemies, and beat down before him all he found, till he came to King Theutras: and drawe his bolas, and smote him down to the ground, and had slain him, had not Telephus been, which put himself between them, and prayed Achilles humbly that he would not slay him, nor do him any more harm than he had: Then the King cryed to Achilles for mercy. Then said Achilles to Telephus, what moveth thee to pity our mortal enemy, that is come to assail us with so great fury: It is reason that he fall into the pit that he made ready for us. Ha, ha, Sir, said Telephus, the King was very familiar with my Father Hercules, and did bid to me great honour in this Land, and therefore I may not suffer to see him slain. Well then (said Achilles) take him and do with him what thou wilt. Then was their battel finished, the Greeks entered, and King Theutras entered into his palace as a dead man: for Achilles has sore hurted him. Then the King prayed Achilles and Telephus, that they would go with him: who went and were entered with great joy and honour.

It was not long after, that this King Thenuran, sent for Achilles and Telephus, and said unto them: My friends, I may not long live: and after said to Telephus: My friend, I may no longer live, and I have no lawful heirs of my body to whom I may leave this Realm, which I have gotten with great labour, and had not long since, had it not been for the worthy of all worthies, thy Father Hercule, which was a shield unto me, against all them that would have taken it from me: he did often fight with them. So thy Father by his great prowess, chased them out: since that time I have kept it peaceably, not by merit, but by the vertue of thy Father. And since it happened that thy Father conquered this Realm for me, I having no heirs, it is a reason that thou be heir of my Father: and with these my last words, I leave this Realm unto thee, and all my worthy goods, and make thee mine heir, and therefore bury me honourably, as appertaineth my King. And as soon as he had finished these words, he died. Then Telephus, and the nobles of the Country buried him honourably and did him a very rich sepulture, whereof, was this Epitaph: Here lyeth the body of King Thenuran, whom Achilles slew: who left his Realm to Telephus.

Now this Telephus, that was before but a Duke, was made King of Mese and all the Nobles of the Country did him homage, and the people promised him faith and service. Then Achilles did furnish his ships with victuals, and assured Telephus friendship in his new Realm (which he did) and he commanded, in the name of the Greeks, that he would do his diligence, to send unto the Host of the Greeks provision, and he promised him he would perform it without any default. Then Achilles took leave of him, and returned into his ships, and sailed so long, that he and his company arrived at the Port of Tenedon, where they found the Host yet sojourning: when he was landed, he went straight to the Tent of King Agamemnon, where all the Kings and Princes were assembled: and they received him with great joy, as he that all the Host loved much, for his great prowess. Then Achilles declared to them, how he arrived at Mese, and of the battel, and how Telephus was made King, who promised to furnish the Host with victuals.

Of these tydings the Greeks had great joy, and praised the valour of Achilles, and after each man went unto his Pavilion. Then was Achilles received with great joy of his Myrmidons that much loved him.

Here the Author namedh what Kings and Princes came to the aid of King Priamus to Troy; not of all, but of the most notable. First, came unto their aid, King Pandorus, King Galior, and King Adrastus, with three thousand Knights armed.

From the Province of Tholoson came four Kings with five thousand Knights armed, the King Carras, King Amastus; King Nestor, a mighty strong man, and King Amphimacus. From the Realm of Lycia came King Glaucon, with three thousand Knights, and his Son Sarpedon, one of the strongest Knights in the world, being Cousin to Priamus; from the Realm of Lycion, came the King Eulemus, with a thousand Knights expert in arms. From the Realm of Larissa came two Kings with fifteen hundred Knights, the King Mistor, and King Capledus. From the Realm of Thabery came King Ilemus with three thousand expert souldiers, and in his company came four Dukes, and seven Earls, that were in League with Priamus; they were all in Armour of azure colour without other sign, thereby was Ilemus and his people known in the Battel. From the Realm of Thessia, came King Pilex, and Duke Thamas, with sixteen hundred Knights. From the Realm of Pannonie came King Pesseman, and the Duke Super his Cousin, with three thousand Knights, expert to just and shoot with the Bow.

This is a wild Country full of Forests and Mountains, there is but little people, many wild Beasts and Birds. From the Province of Bosnia, came three Dukes with twelve hundred Knights, the Duke Anterrimus, Duke Fortonus, and the Duke Summus. From the Realm of Burtin, where grew good spices, came two Kings Perthzen, with a thousand Knights, the King Bonus, and King Fastrus. From the Realm of Paphagorie, that is at the Sun-rising, the rich King Philemonus, with three thousand Knights, all their shields of the hides of Fishes, coveres with gold and precious stones; this King was as great as a Gyant. From the Realm of Ethiope, came the King

King Perseus, and the King of Thicteon with him, that was hardy and wise, with three thousand Knights, that had in their company many a Duke and Earl.

There was with them, Simagon the son of King Thicteon. From the Realm of Cheres, came the King Theleus and Archilogus his son, that was of the affinity of King Priamus, and brought a thousand Knights. From the Isle of Arguff came two Kings, of whom I have not the names, with twelve hundred Knights.

From the Realm of Eliane, that is beyond the Realm of Amazon, came an antient King, and discreet, named Epistrophus, and brought a thousand Knights, and a marvellous Beast called Sagittary, the middle was an horse, forepart a man, his eyes red as a fiery coal, and shot like a man with a bow: this Beast made the Greeks sore afraid, and slew many of them with his Bow. In number all the Knights that came in aid of King Priamus, were two and thirty thousand, besides them at Troy, and of India the lesser. And it is not found in writing, that since the Creation of the World, so many Noble Knights were assembled in one place, that prosecuted the quarrel for so little occasion. Oh how Kings and Princes ought to be advised how to begin war, if they might avoid it by any other way.

CHAP. X.

Of the coming of Duke Palamedes, and how the Greeks departed from Tenedon, by the counsel of Diomedes, and came and took land before the City of Troy, and how the Trojans received them in battel right vigorously.

NOw the Greeks were not departed from Tenedon, when Palamedes the son of King Naulus arrived at the Port, with thirty Ships full of Knights armed, all Noble men. At his coming the Greeks were joyful, who murmured before, because he tarried so long, wherefore he excused him by sickness that he had.

This Palamedes was holden in great worship amongst the Greeks, and was the second next King Agamemnon, puissant, discreet in arms and very rich. And at his coming, he was chosen to be Councellor of the Host. Thus were the Greeks

many a day and night at the Port of Tenedon, oftentimes assembling them, to advise of the best manner to besiege the City of Troy, At length, after many opinions, they agreed to the counsel of Diomedes, that was this:

Now, said he, all ye Kings, Princes, and Barons, that are here assembled, we ought to have great shame and disline, since it is a year agone since we landed in this Country, and have not yet been before Troy. Verily, in this we have given to our Enemies great advantage: that during this time they are purveyed of great aids, and all their City fortified and fenced with Walls and Bulwarks, that they have leisure to make, and they think that we are no so hardy as to come unto them: therefore the more that we delay to go thither, the more encreaseth our shame and damage: but if we had gone thither, when we came first into the Country, we should have more easily gone a shore, than we shall do now: for they are better furnished than they were at that time, of all such things as behoveth to defend them with: therefore I counsel you, that in morrow betimes we put us in good order, and lay Nego strongly, as hastily as we may. We know that we shall not do so without great labour: wherefore it behoveth every man to employ himself, and to banish fear. For we can preball no other way, nor more honourably as I think.

The Counsel of Diomedes pleased all the Barons, and early in the morning, they re-entered into their Ships, and sailed to the Port of Troy in good order one after another.

In the first frone they put an hundred Ships, furnished with Knights and Banners, that waved in the wind, and after them another hundred: and all the other by order, and they had not sailed far, but they saw the noble City of Troy, and approached there to as hastily as they might. When the Trojans saw the Greeks approach towards the City, they encountered upon their Bodies all armed, and went forth without order unto the Port. When the Greeks saw the Trojans come in so great number to defend their Port, there were none so hardy but was afraid, forasmuch as they could not go on shore, but they armed them incontinent, and did their best to take land by force.

Of the first hundred Ships, was chief Captain the King Protheselous of Phillard, that encountered with great diligence to bring

bring his Ships within the Port; but the wind being strong blew them into the Port so strongly against the shore, that many of them brake, and many Greeks were drowned, and they that might take land took it, and were slain by the Trojans, with great torments, in so great number, that the ground was made red with their blood. It is not in the remembrance of any man, that ever Navy was Land with so great damage as the Navy of the Greeks. After this first fleet, the Ships, the other arrived that followed them; and they within were well provided of great Artillery, wherewith they shot and slew many of the Trojans, constraining them to go back.

Then the Greeks landed speedily, and succoured the first that fought at sundry bazars. Then began a battel, The King Prothesilaus that landed with the first did great marvels with his body, and slew that day infinite of the Trojans. If he alone had not been, all the Greeks that were gotten on the land had been slain. But what might his defence avail, when seven thousand Greeks fought against an hundred thousand Trojans, And that for the great danger wherein they felt themselves, they fell their foes beat, expelling the succours of King Archelaus and King Protheno, that anon arrived, and would the Trojans by not, they went on a horse, took land, succoured their people hard ashy, and began again a cruel battel.

After that arrived the Duke Nestor, and his folk, that shot in among their enemies sharply. There was many a spear broken and many an arrow shot: Knights fell down dead on both sides, and their cry was marvellous to hear. There were slain many Trojans by Archelaus and Protheno. After arrived the King Ascalo, and King Aglin with their Ships, and went a land, assailed the Trojans with great hardiness, and by force made them retire; then came to the battel plenty of such Trojans. Then began the battel to be grevous, than it had been all the day before; insomuch that the Greeks were repelled by force unto their Ships; then arrived Ulysses with a great company of his knights, which thrunged into the battel and the Greeks recovered land, and slaughed the Trojans sharply. There Ulysses made great slaughter of them as his enemies, and immediately the battel was made hotter among them. King Philomenus, seeing that Ulysses slew such people,

he addressed himself unto him, and beat himself his horse. Ul-
lises smote him again, and wounded him in his throat, and cut
asunder his original veins, and smote him as half dead. The
Trojans ran and took him from the Greeks, and carried him up-
on his shield into the City, but had not this misadventure han-
pened to the King, the Greeks had been discomfited. The Tro-
jans laboured much to save him. Then arrived King Thoas, King
Agamemnon, King Menelaus, and King Telamon Ajax, with
all their forces, and fought very valiantly, and broke their
spears upon the Trojans, beat down many, some slain, and some
hurt.

When King Protesilaus departed from the battel, where he
had been since the beginning, to receive breath, when he came
to the horse, he found all his men sore hurt, for when he wept
exceedingly, and took again his courage, to revenge the death
of his men, and went again into the battel, and slew many
Trojans, and smote down many of their horses. Then came
to battle on the behalf of the Trojans King Perses, with a com-
pany of knights, at which the battel began to be mortal, and
there were many Greeks slain, and many made to retire, and
without doubt had discomfited them, but the worthy Palamedes
from foot fighting, and at his coming, the Greeks were recom-
forted; then Palamedes performed wonderful deeds with his
hand, and adressed himself against Sagamon, the brother of
King Memnon, and Sephorin of the King of Perse, that sore
grieved the Greeks, and he pierced him through the body, and
smote him down o the earth; afterwards he thronged into the
great press, and beat down all that he met, each man that knew
him made him way. And then arose a cry upon the Trojans,
that they might not bear the strength of Palamedes. But the
most worthy of all worthiness Hector, when he heard the cry,
among his people, issued out of the City, with a great company
of valiant knights, and entered the battel in rich Arms, and have
in his hand of Gold a Lion of Ciluer. His strength was anon
known among the Greeks; he met in his coming the King Pro-
tesilaus, [illegible] all that day has not ceased to hit the Trojans,
[illegible] with his strength, upon his helm, that he cleft
him to the nose, whereof he fell down dead to the ground. After,
Hector thrust into the greatest press, and as many Greeks as he
reacht.

reacht with his Sword he slew. Then each man fled from him, making him way, and then demanded the Greeks one of another what he was, but straight they knew it was Hector, the strongest man of the world, then was there none so hardy, that durst abide his stroke.

Then it happened, that Hector went out to refresh him, whereupon the Greeks took courage again against the Trojans. This happened that day eight or ten times. It was about the hour of Even song, when Hector departed from the battel and re-entred into the City: for the Greeks were withal discomfited, then arrived strong Achilles with his Mirmidons, and entred into the battel, with three thousand approved Knights that were with him; then were the Trojans on all sides beaten down and slain, for against Achilles endured no man, but he was beaten down to the earth.

Then arrived all the Navy of the Greeks, and the Knights got a land, and skirmished with the other in the battel: wherefore the Trojans had much to suffer, so that they must flee into their City, and Achilles and the other slew them fleeing; there was a great cry of the hurt men, for Achilles was all dyed with the blood of the Trojans, and there was a great slaughter at the entry into the City. There saw the Fathers their Children slain, and the slaughter had been exceeding great, if Troilus Paris, and Deiphobus had not come with a great company fierce and new, who issued out of the City, and rescued the Greeks, and made the slaughter to cease, for then the night was nigh, every man withdrew him to his place.

The Trojans kept close their City, and did make good watch. Achilles with the Greeks, returned to their Tents with great glory, which were not yet dressed: but King Agamemnon did cause them to be dressed, and made each man take place most after his estate. And they that had no Tents nor Pavillions, they lodged under the leaves, in the best manner they could, both themselves and their Horses, and after anchored their Ships, and took out of them all that was necessary for them.

Thus the Greeks set Siege to the City of Troy, and made great fires in the Host. So they were lodged a night [illegible] and made good watch, although they had no assaults this night, and they had all the night Trumpets and Minstrels great plenty,

plenty, that Agamemnon ordained for to comfort the Host. And they rested this night all armed the best they could: This was the first battel of the Greeks and of the Trojans at their coming.

CHAP. XI

Of the second battel of Troy, where were many Kings and Barons slain, by worthy Hector; and how the Trojans had been victorious of their Enemies, had it not been for the request of Thelamon Ajax, Cousin of Hector.

IN the night passed, Hector having the charge of them in the City, ordered early his Battels in a plain that was in the City, and put in the first Battel two thousand Knights, and appointed two of his kinsmen to conduct them, Glaucon, Son of the King of Lycia, and Asiamoler his Brother Brother, and assigned them King Thesens of Thrace, and Archilogus his Brother, that was wise and hardy, and made them issue out of the Gate named Dardan, which was against the Host of the Greeks. In the second Battel he put three thousand good Knights, and appointed them to King Examenon of Phrigie, and the King Alcanon, that were Knights of great strength, and recommended them to the guard of the Gate, and made them issue out after the other.

The third Battel he gave unto Troilus, to conduct with three thousand Knights, and said to them at the departing: My dear Brother, my heart pitteth me for sorrow of thy great hardiness: wherefore I pray thee that thou govern thee wisely in the Battel, that thou enterprise not such things as thou canst not achieve, wherefore you put thyself with danger of death by your own folly. Wherefore I pray you that you give joy to your enemies. Go thy way in the name of the Gods, take courage and keep thee from perill. Christian Brother, and worthy Troilus, you need not doubt of me, for I will do as you have commanded; then he went forth with his company after the other, and there in his Battel were three thousand Knights of Troia.

Hector put in the fourth Battel three thousand Knights, and there appointed, who marched under the ensign of King Hippon and Lariffe. This King Hippon was the Strongest of all the Trojans next Hector, and had in his company a valiant Knight

Knight a Bastard Brother of Hector, named Diamacus. The sixth battel Hector delivered to the conduct of King Cisaine, with all his people, that were strong, and as great as Gyants, and the same King bare in his Shield all Azure, without any difference. Hector put in commission in this battel, Polidamas his Bastard Brother with this King, and issued after the other. The sixth battel the King Prenestus led, he had his people well instructed to shoot and draw the Bow, and went without Armor to battel, mounted upon light Horses: Hector committed Deiphobus his Brother to conduct them. With this battel Hector joyned all the worthy Knights of the Realm of Agreste, under the conduct of King Eldras, and King Philon. This King Philon had a rich Chair all of Ivory, Gold, Silver, and precious stones. This chair was drawn by two strong Knights. With these two Kings, Hector put Epiagorem his bastard brother, and they issued after the other. The seventh battel Æneas led, and a noble Admiral named Eusten, they went after the other. The eight battel the King of Perse named Perseled: and Paris was the chief Captain. Hector intreated his brother Paris that he would not assemble unto the Greeks, until the time that he came himself, and said that he would follow him anon. The ninth and last battel, Hector led, and ten of his Bastard Brethren after him, all the best Knights of the City were chosen in this battel, to the number of five thousand.

And when Hector was richly arrayed, and armed with good harness, he mounted upon his Horse named Galathee, that was one of the strongest horses in the world. And so (armed and mounted,) he rode unto the King his Father, and said unto him: Dear Father, retain with you a thousand and five hundred Knights, and all the men of this City, and stand with them in the face of the Greeks, move not till I send for you, if we have need that you help us. And I will send messengers to certifie you of the estate of the battel: take good heed and keep guard, that our enemies take not the City by policy. And the King answered him: My Son, I will do as thou hast said: for were the aid of the Gods, thou art all my hope and trust, and I have no confidence but by thy wit and valour. I humbly pray the Gods to protect and preserve thee from thine enemies.

After these words, Hector went forth after the other. This

Hector

Hector was very courageous, strong and victorious in battel, and a wise conductor of men of Arms, his shield was of gold, and in the middle a Lyon of Gules. Although he was the last that issued out of the City, yet he alway passed the battels, and put himself before, in the first: the women that were in the City and all the other, went upon the walls to behold the battels there were the daughters of the King, with Queen Helen, that had great doubt and divers imaginations in her self.

Whiles Hector ordered his battels, King Agamemnon was not idle, but divided his men into six and twenty battels. He put in the first, Patroclus with his people, and with them the folk of Achilles, who was not that day in the battel; for his wounds that he had, he remained in the Tent to cure them. This Patroclus was a rich and noble Duke, and loved so much Achilles, that they were both of one alliance. In the second battel was King Menon, and King Idumeus with three thousand Knights: there was the Duke of Athens with all his people. The third battel led the King Achalaphis, and his Son Phineus. The fourth battel led King Archelaus, and King Protesilor his Brother; with him was Securidan, the strong Knight, with all the people of Boetia. The fifth battel King Menelaus led with all the people of Sparta. The sixth battel the King Epistropus led, and the King Celidus with all their people.

The seventh battel led Thelamon Ajax of Salamine, and he had four Earls with him, which were Theseus, Amphimacus, Dorius and Polidarius. The eight, led King Thoas: The ninth led Ajax Aleus: The tenth led King Philotes: The eleventh the King Idumeus and King Neron: The twelfth Duke Nestor: The thirteenth King Exiones: The fourteenth Ulysses: the fifteenth King Humerus.

In the sixteenth were the folk of Prothesilaus, much disposing to revenge the death of their Lord: the seventeenth led King Polidarius and King Machaon. the eighteenth the King of Rhodes; the nineteenth King Sampius, and King Lidorus. The twentieth King Geripu'us. The one and twentieth King Philoretes of Larisse. The two and twentieth Diomedes: the three and twentieth King Oeneus of Cypres: The four and twentieth King Protholus: The five and twentieth King Carpenor: The six and twentieth and last battel, led King Agamemnon,

Emperor

Emperor of all the Host.

When all the battels were set in order on both sides, and there was nothing to do but to meet, then Hector advanced the first, and Patroclus came against him, as fast as his Horse might run, and smote him so strongly with his Spear on his Shield, that he pierced it thorow but did no more harm. Then Hector assailed Patroclus with his Sword, and gave him a stroke upon his head, that he cleft it in two pieces, and Patroclus fell down dead. When Hector saw him dead, he coveted his Arms, for they were exceeding rich and gorgeous, and lighted down to take them, but the King Menon came upon him with three thousand Knights, for to defend the King Patroclus against Hector, and said to him thus. Wolf ravenous and insatiable, It behoveth to seek thy prey in some other place, for here getest thou none. And then they assailed him on all sides, and would have taken from him his horse Galathee. But Hector by his Prowess remounted, would revenge him on King Menon, but King Glaucus and King Theseus and Archilogus his son came with three thousand, then Hector laid on, and beat down all afore him: the first that he met, he gave so great a stroke, that he slew him, and after, many more he beat down and slew.

Thus began the battel on both sides, and Hector came again to the body of Patroclus for to have his Arms, but King Idomenus of Crete came against him with two thousand, and King Menon (that has always his eyes on Hector) letted him, and was so in the way, that Hector might not have his arms, that he so earnestly desired, and suffered great pain forasmuch as he was on foot, but he assayed him with all his courage, and began to slay man and horse, to smite off heads, legs, feet and arms, and slew many of the strongest that assailed him. In the mean time, King Menon took the body of Patroclus before him, and carried it unto his Tent. As the Greeks contended to grieve Hector, and to take away his Horse, there was among them a young Knight, named Creon de la Pierre, that grieved him most, then one of the Servants of Hector assailed him against this Creon, and gave him a stroke with his Spear, that he felt him down to the earth, after he smote down another, and then he smote down a third, and cryed to the Trojans about, that they should come and succour Hector.

With this cry, first came Securaborsens of the Bastard Eyethen of Hector, and thrust into the greatest press, so fiercely, that he came upon them that most grieved Hector, who had slain more than thirty of them, and did better him, that by force he made the Greeks to recoyl: then was Hector remounted and thrust in among them, and slew great plenty of them, for displeasure that he might not have the arms of Patroclus. Then he met with none but he slew, and each man made him way, and feared him.

Then came unto the battel Menesteus Duke of Athens, and joyned him to that battel whereas Troylus was, who performed marvels in arms, and had with him King Sampiur, King Machaon, and King Alcanus. Then began fierce battels: Menesteus addressed him against Troylus, and there fought him with so great force, that he beat him off his horse, in the great press of the folk: and Menesteus laboured with all his strength, insomuch that he took him, and led him towards their Tents, with a great company of Knights. Then Miseres of Troy cryed to the Trojans, that Troylus was prisoner, and that they should be dishonoured, if they suffered him to be led away. Then the King Alcanus took his spear, and addressed him unto them that held Troylus, and smote the first to the earth, and smote another, and sore wounded him, and did so much by the aid of his men, that Troylus was rescued, and set again upon his horse also, by the help of King Sampiur, that came on with all his people, he gave so great a stroke to Menesteus shorthwart, that if he had not been well armed, he had been slain. Then Menesteus cryed to his people, and so began among them a mortal battel, there were many slain on both sides.

Among these things, Menesteus was sore he lost his prisoner, met Miseres by whom he had lost him, and beat him down, and the same time smote down another Knight. Then came to the battel Huppon and Hirimius, with two thousand, and against them came Menelaus and Protheanor with their folk, and there began a mortal skirmish.

After came Polidamas the son of Anthenor, with a great company, and thrust in on the other side among his enemies. After came King Remus from Troy, with three thousand men, and against them came Menelaus, with his people. Menelaus

addressed

addressed him against King Remus, and they smote each other to the ground. Then Polidamas the Nephew of Helen, a young man of twenty years old, addressed him against Remus, and Remus gave him a stroke with his Spear, that he smote him to the earth, whereof Menelaus had great sorrow, for he loved him much, and in revenge he have so great a stroke to Remus with his Sword, that he smote him down as dead: When King Remus was so beaten down, his men thought he had been dead, and would have fled, had it not been for Polidamas that retained them, and did so much, that they took their King so hurt as he was, and bore him home in safety. Then King Celidus, that was the most fair King of the world, addressed him to Polidamas, and smote him with his Spear, but he could not remove him. Polidamas gave so great a stroke with his Sword that he smote him to the Earth. Among all these things Hector came beating down his enemies, and made way before him to slaying of worthy Knights, so far, that he came upon them of Salamier, that King Thelamon conducted, who slew many of the Trojans, and beat him down by his great prowess. Then King Thevier gave a stroke with his Spear of Hector, that he made him a very wound; and Hector in his great ire encountered an Admiral of the Greeks and slew him with his Sword. Then was Hector closed with his enemies on all parts: there was of the Greeks, the King Theseus, and he spake to Hector, and warned him he should go out of the battel, and said, it were damage for all the world to lose such a Knight: and Hector thanked him courteously.

In this while Menelaus and Thelamon assailed Polidamas, and Thelamon that addressed him first, smote him with his spear, and after gave many stroke, insomuch that they brake the lace of his Helm, and took him, and had led him away, had not Hector been, which was not far off, who smote among them that held him, and slew and hurt many of them, and by his valour slew thirty of them: and kept Polidamas with him. Then came together King Menelaus, and King Thelamon, with all their people, and smote in among the Trojans by so great fierceness, that they made them go back, notwithstanding the great prowess of Hector, that was with the other, that did marvels in his person.

Alas there was his Sere and gallant warlike horse Galathee slain under him, and then he defended himself on foot so marvellously, that there was no man so hardy of the Greeks that durst approach him.

When his Brethren knew the greater danger that he was in, they ran all to that part. There was Telamon sore hurt, and Dinadorus (one of the Bastard Brethren of Hector) gave a stroke to Polixenus, a noble man, that he slew him, beating him down from a great horse, and took the steed unto Hector, who forthwith mounted upon him. There were marvels of Arms done by the Bastards. Then came Deiphobus, with all his Host, wherein he had great store of Archers, that hurt and slew great store of the Greeks. And Deiphobus gave to King Menelaus a great wound in the visage. Then began the battel anew as it had been at the first. There was Thesew slain by Quinalentus, one of the Bastard Brethren of Hector, and of King Modarus, and was taken and led away: but Hector delivered him, for the rancorse that he had done to him a little before.

Then came to the battel of the Greeks, King Thoas, and King Philotes: but King Thoas adventured him against Cassiander, one of the bastard Brethren of Hector, and gave him a stroke, that he slew him to the earth: Hector then sware so angerly amongst the Greeks, that he drew many of them, and put them to flight. Then came to the battel Nestor with his thousand Knights, and King Ascalis and King Phylon, that did great marvels of Arms against them.

At this assembly there were many Knights slain, of the one part and of the other. King Phylon, that did great marvels in arms, was enclosed among the Greeks, and had been slain, if Jeremias and King Eld in his Phalanx, had not delivered him. Hector and his Brether did marvels with Peldamus, and put all the Greeks to flight, but that Menelaus and Thelamon rallied them strongly.

Then came Æneas to the battel with his Host, and put in with Hector and the other, and by force put the Greeks to flight, whereof Ajax had much sorrow: and as he looked behind him, he saw the Manners that came to the battel, which had not been there, where was all the chief flower of the Chivalry of Greece.

Then

Then prayed he them that fled, that they would abide, and begin a new battel. Ajax and Æneas encountered to battle, that they fell both to the earth. And then came Phinoteus with three thousand Knights, and made the Trojans go back, and smote Hector, with his Spear, but he could not remove him: and Hector gave him a stroke with his Sword, that he sorely hurt him. Then came to the battel King Hegenerus, and King Ulysses, with other people in good order, and they had in their Host ten thousand Knights, which did the Trojans great hurt, that were weary: In their succours came Paris, and in his coming smote the King of Phrygie, who was Cousin to Ulysses, that he slew him, whereof the Greeks had much sorrow: and Ulysses supposed to have smitten Paris with his Spear, but he smote his Horse and slew him, and Paris fell on the earth. Then Troylus gave to Ulysses a stroke, that he wounded him in the face, and made the blood spring out: the White runnered out of a Lion, and Ulysses hurt him again. And truly the Trojans had then fled, had it not been for the great Prowess of Hector, and his brethren. For Hector rested not, but ever hunted in the greatest preas, here and there, and each man that did withstand him, slew him.

And when he saw that his people could not endure the great strength of the Greeks, he withdrew them, and told them what injuries the Greeks had done them, and what they had do, doing conquest his conquest, and then admonished them to be well, and after bowing he shewed a stroke on the right side, to affray their enemies. There was a great slaughter of the Greeks: there slew King Thoas affayled the barons brethren of Hector, to revenge the death of Cassibelanus their Brother that he had slain, and they beat him down off his Horse, and raised on his shoulders from his head, and had slain him, if the Duke of Athens had not come on, that fought in among them, and gave a stroke to one of the Barons of Cassibelanus, that he fell to the ground sore hurt: and Paris smote the Duke with an Arrow on the face, and gave him a great wound: but the Duke set not thereby, but maugre them all, he rescued King Thoas from their hands. Then Hector adventured to put the Greeks into flight, but the King Richard shot an Arrow unto Hector, and hurt him in the face, and Hector ran upon him with so great ire, that he smote him upon the head, and cleft it unto the teeth, that he fell down dead.

Then

Then with blowing of an horn came most their seven thousand Greeks to assail Hector, that defended him against them valiantly. After this, he went a little out to his Father, and took three thousand Knights and brought them to the battel, and then made a very great slaughter of the Greeks.

Ajax and Hector fought each with other, Menelaus slew at this jousting an Admiral of Troy. Celedonus slew Moles of Oreb, the Nephew of King Thoas. Maudon smote out an eye of King Sedoneus. Sedelius slew an Admiral of the Greeks; Thelamon beat Margareron and sore wounded him. Famuel beat King Protheuor to the earth. The King of Gaul justed against Menesteus, but Menest. so hurt him on the nose with his Sword. Then Dianor losing his Speeter hurt, addressed him to Menesteus, and smote him down to the earth; then fell upon him the three brethren that would have slain or taken him, but he defended himself valiantly, and anon he was succoured by King Theuter. But Hector assailed them both, and without fail they had not escaped, but not Ajax the valiant Knight came to the rescue, with a thousand Knights that he began his company. Then came on the King of Perse with five thousand Knights that Paris sent, and slew all the other Trojans, and made the Greeks go back by force. Dares writeth in his Book, how that Hector slew a thousand Knights in this assault.

Among all other joings, Hector encountered King Menon before a Lent, and sit on him, but said praiz, that thou betrait me to take the Sword of Patroclus, and smote him a stroke that he fell to the ground. After Hector alighted down, and smote off his head, and would have taken his arms from him, but Menesteus letted him and smote upon Hector aforehand, he hath force that he gave him a wound, and went his way, but more carrying, doubting the fury of Hector. Then Hector went out of the throng, and bound up his wound, that it bled no more, and went in again into the press, and slew many Greeks. Dares saith, that after he had bound up his wound, he slew the same day a thousand Knights, and there was none has courage to avenge or defend himself, but he put them all to flight, and the Trojans entred into their Tents, and took all the [illegible] they could find.

On this day the Trojans had victory of the Greeks if Fortune had consented: for they might have slain them all, and eschewed great evils that after came to them. Surely it is not wisdom, when any man undeth his enemy in great peril, to deliver him thereof: for it happeneth oftentimes that he shall never recover to have his enemy in the same case, but that Fortune will turn her back.

Thus it happened this day to the unhappy Hector, that had the better of his enemies, and might have slain them all if he would; for they sought nothing but to flay. Then by great mis-adventure, there came before him in an encounter Thelamon Ajax, that was Son of King Thelamon, and Exione, that was Cousin germane of Hector and of his brethren, which was wise and valiant, he adventred him against Hector and gave him a furious assaule, & Hector to him, as both valiant Knights. And as they were fighting, they talked together, and thereby Hector knew that he was his Cousin germane, Son of his Aunt: then Hector embraced him in his Arms, and offered to him to do what he pleased, if he desired any thing of him, and prayed him that he would come to Troy to see his linage of his mothers side: but Thelamon, that intended nothing but to his best advantage, said, That he would not go at this time. But prayed Hector, that if he loved him so much as he said, he would for his sake, at his instance, cease the battel for that day, and that the Trojans should leave the Greeks in peace. The unhappy Hector accorded unto his request, and blew a horn and made all his people to withdraw into the City. Then had the Trojans begun to put fire in the ships of the Greeks, and had burnt them all, had not Hector recalled them from thence: wherefore the Trojans were sorry of their repeal.

This was the cause wherefore the Trojans missed to have the victory, unto which they might never attain: for Fortune was to them contrary: and therefore Virgil saith: Non est misericordia in bello, that is to say, there is no mercy in battel. A man ought not to be merciful, but take the victory when he may get it.

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

Of the first truce of two months; and of the three battels between them, in which Hector beat Achilles to the ground twice, and after slew King Protheneor and cut him in two.

IN the morning betimes the Trojans armed them to assail the Greeks; but the Greeks went betimes to King Priamus, and demanded truce for two months; and he agreed to them. Then were the dead bodies gathered, as well of the one party as of the other, and some were buried, and some burnt. Achilles was so sorrowful for the death of Patroclus, that he could in no wise be comforted; he made his body to be buried in a fair Sepulture, and so did they of the other; as of King Protheselaus, and other Kings and Princes that were slain: they that were wounded they did cause to be healed during the truce. Priamus the King did bury his Brother Son Cassiodaous honourably in the Temple of Venus, and he had great sorrow for his death, so did all that were there.

When Cassandra heard the sorrow that the Trojans made for the death of their friends, she cryed and said: O ungracious Trojans, make sorrow for your selves, for in like wise shall it happen to you as it is to your friends; alas, why seek ye not peace of the Greeks, before that this city come to pray, and this noble City be destroyed? alas, why seek ye not again Helen, that the King my Father did wrongfully ravish by force, wherefore ye shall all be destroyed among all these things. Palamedes mutinied to the Seignioury of Agamemnon, saying, that he was more worthy to have the Seignioury of the Host, upon Agamemnon; and that he had not the good will and counsel of the Princes, but only of three or four; then at that time there was nothing further proceeded.

When the Truce failed, King Agamemnon that had the charge of the Host, ordained his battels, and gave the first to Achilles, and the second to Diomedes, the third to Menelaus, the fourth to Menesteus the Duke of Athens, and over all the other he ordained good Captains. Hector ordered his battels likewise, and set in the first Troilus, and in all the other he set good Captains, and made all the battels to issue out; and he himself

himself in the front before. When Achilles saw him he ran against him, that they smote each other to the earth; Hector remounted first, and left Achilles lying on the earth, and smote in among the other, in the greatest press, and he caught no Knight but he slew him, or beat him down, and went throughout the battel all made red with the blood of them that he had slain. When Achilles was remounted he thrust in among the Trojans and slew many, and went so fast, that he encountred Hector again; and he ran to him, and Hector to him, but Achilles was borne to the ground: and Hector would have taken his Horse, but he could not for the great succours that Achilles had. So soon as he was re-mounted, he assailed Hector with his Sword, and gave strokes to Hector, that he had almost beaten him: but Hector gave to him a stroke upon the Helm, that he overthrew him, and made the blood spring out of his head. Long was the battel mortal, the two Knights, if they had not been parted the one from the other, they had been slain: Then came Dyomedes to the battel and Troylus on the other side, where smote each other to the earth. But Dyomedes remounted first, and assailed Troylus that was on foot, and sore he hurtled valiantly, and slew the Horse of Dyomedes; but there were remounted them both by force, and they began again to skirmish, Dyomedes had taken away Troylus, if the Trojans had not put them in peril of death, for to rescue him: and many of them were slain, then came Menelaus on the Greeks side, and Paris on the other side; and smote point and routing, Hector treated not to beat down the Knights; that there was a new Knight named Beino, that assailed him sorrely, but Hector with great ire smote him upon the Helm that he cleft his head, and he fell down dead: but Archilogus his Cousin, seeing that Hector would have taken his Horse, Archilogus returned him as much as he could, but Hector ran upon him, and smote his body in two pieces, and disinheriting his Parents. King Prothenor returned him to Hector that took no regard, and smote him to the earth.

And Hector re-mounted anon upon his Horse, and gave King Prothenor a stroke with all his might that he cleft his body in two halves: Achilles that was his Cousin, seeing that, took great sorrow, that he and King Archelous continued to revenge his death.

But

But the Trojans did come upon him with such courage and warlike strength, that the Greeks fainted, and must needs flee, the Trojans followed them unto their Tents, but the night came on, that made them depart, and the Trojans returned into their City.

CHAP. XIII.

How the Greeks held Parliament how they might slay Hector, how they returned to the fourth battel, in which Paris and Menelaus encountred, and brought King Thoas prisoner to Troy.

After this battel, which night was come, all the Kings, Princes and Barons of the Greeks assembled at the Tent of King Agamemnon, and there was a Parliament how they might slay Hector. King Ajax said, that he knew not he came to the battel against them, they shall rather vanquish the Trojans. And so after this [illegible] Agamemnon advised that he should take [illegible] for his Ransom as his prisoner. And Achilles entertained it, saying, that it was better Hector tarried most his death than of another. And Hector was he by whom he might [illegible] his life. After this Counsel they went to rest, [illegible] the morrow betimes they armed them. And Hector then [illegible] of the Lacy men and [illegible] arrayed, and was himself [illegible] all armed in the first battel. And after him came [illegible], then Paris, then Deiphobus, after him Troylus and after them the other following, each in his order. Thus [illegible] all the Trojans together, and more more than an hundred thousand fighting men. Then began the battel to be mortalle and [illegible] [illegible] Hector encountred [illegible] Achilles smitten Hector, and gave him so many strokes, that he bare his helm. Then Eneas and Troylus came to the rescue of Hector, and Dyomedes came upon them, who [illegible] him to Eneas, and [illegible] and [illegible] counsellour, [illegible] me, know for truth, that if thou [illegible] battels, and I meet with thee, thou shalt not escape [illegible] death.

Among

Among these things, Hector assaulted Achilles, with gave to him so many strokes, that he brake his Helm, and wanted to have taken him: but the son of Goldeus ran upon Hector, and gave him a stroke with his sword, that he hurt him very sore. Hector in his ire encountered Dyomedes, and gave him a stroke, that he beat him to the ground. Then Troylus alighted to fight with Dyomedes on foot; but Dyomedes defended himself so valiantly, that it is marvel. And between them, fought together Hector and Achilles. Then came to the skirmish all the Kings and Princes of Greece, and from the Trojan, came all the Barons that were come to aid them. There began the battel. King Agamemnon and King Pandolus fought together, King Menelaus encountred Paris, and they mistreated other well, Menelaus smote him with his Spear, that he gave him a wound, and smote him down, whereof Paris was ashamed. Ulysses beat King Arathous, and took his Steele that was very good, and sent it to his Tent. Polimetes assailed Hoppon the ancient, and slew him. Neoptolemus and King Archilogus fought together. Poldenal beat Palamedes and wounded him very sore, and after mistook him by treachery. King Selenus and King Garras encountred together, and Garras was sore beaten and wounded, Philomenus beat Amilenor, Philoctes and King Remus fought together. King Thelcus and King Eurialus fought together, and both were sore hurt. And the Barons of King Priamus slew many Greeks, and hurt many Kings. King Thelamon and King Serpedon fought one against the other, that they fell both sore hurt, and astonied of the anguish they had. King Thoas and Achilles that were Cousins, assailed Hector, and gave him many strokes, and beat off his Helm from his head and hurt him in many places. Hector gave him a stroke with his sword that he cut off half his nose.

To the rescue of Hector came his brother Diethyen, that slew many Greeks and took King Thoas, and wounded King Agamemnon, that he was borne to his Tent as dead, and King Thoas was his prisoner to Troy. Menelaus endeavoured to grieve Paris, and Paris shot to him an Arrow envenomed, and wounded him, that he was borne into his Tent: as soon as Menelaus was bound up his wounds, he came again to the battel to assail Paris, and he found him, and assailed him, but Eneas put himself

between them both, forasmuch as Paris was unarmed, and not able to gainstand him: and so Æneas led him into the City, to the end that Menelaus should not slay him. Then Hector assailed Menelaus, and weened to have taken him: but there came to the rescue great plenty of Chivalry of the Greeks, wherefore Hector could not come to his intent, then he thrust in, and smote among the other, with help of his folk, that the Greeks fled. And then night coming on make the battel cease.

CHAP. XIV.

How Priamus would have had King Thoas hanged, and how they fought the fifth battel, in which Peator slew three Kings, and how Pyrometes slew the Sagitary.

IN the morning King Priamus would not fight that day, but sent for his council, to wit, Hector, Paris, Troylus, and Deiphobus, Æneas, Anthenor and Policamas, and said unto them: ye know we hold Prisoner King Thoas, without any evil we have deserved, he is come to destroy us: and therefore I think good, that we make him dye an evil death. What say ye thereto. Sir, said Æneas, the Gods forbid that your nobles should do such a villany, since it is so that King Thoas is one of the most noble Kings of Greece, for it might happen that the Greeks might take one of ours, to whom they might do the like, whereof ye might take the greatest grief in the world. It is better as I think, that ye keep safe King Thoas, without doing him hurt, that if by fortune one of ours were taken, we might make an exchange And take one for the other. This counsel seemed good and pleasing to Hector, but King Priamus said, If ye do this, it shall seem to the Greeks that we doubt them, and that we dare not put their folk to death: notwithstanding I will do by your counsel. This council finished, Æneas took Troilus and Anthenor, and went to see Helen, whom they found in a great Hall of Ilion, with the Queen Hecuba, and many other noble Ladies, where she made great sorrow, and they laboured to have comforted her, so did Queen Hecuba, that said she should take no sorrow, for they of the City would well defend them.

Among these things the Greeks complained of the death of their

their friends that the Trojans slew, and help themselves very Children that they had put themselves in such danger, wherefrom they had well passed, if they had had good counsel: yet it happened that same night, there came so great a wind and rain, that their Tents were all turned upside down, and it seemed that the world should have ended by the great storm, whereof their sorrow was doubled. When it came to the morning that the Tempest was passed, they armed themselves throughout the Host, and went against the Trojans, that then were issued to battel. Achilles addressed himself first to Huppon, that was as great as a Gyant, and was King of Larissa, and smote him with a Spear in the breast, that he killed him, and bare him to the earth. Hector slew in his company, King Anthoneus, Diomedes slew King Anipus. Then King Epistropus, and King Cedus assailed Hector, and Epistropus justed against Hector, and brake his Spear upon him, and said to him many villainous words, whereat Hector was wonderful angry and in his exceeding great ire gave him such a stroke that he slew him, and afterward said, that he should go & say his villainous words to them that were dead, such as he was wont to say to the living. Then was Cedus passing sorrowful for the death of his brother, and admonished a thousand Knights to slay Hector and they assailed him, and beat him off his Horse, and cryed to King Cedus, to slay him: when Hector perceived that, he gave him a stroke and cut off his Arm, wherewith he fell down, then Hector slew him, Æneas slew in this skirmish King Amphymacus. Then went together the most puissant of the Greeks, and assailed the Trojans and slew many, and they went with so great force, that they put the Trojans in a chase, in which Achilles slew King Philes, whereof Hector had great sorrow, and in his ire slew King Dalpine, and King Doreus; thus by the puissance of Hector, the Trojans recovered the field and slew many Greeks.

Then issued out of Troy King Epistropus, with three thousand Knights, and they brake ranks and thrust among the Greeks that recoyled in their coming, he brought with him a Sagitary, that before is made mention of. This Sagitary was not armed, but he bare a strong Bow and a Quiver full of Arrows, and shot strongly. When the Knights of the Greeks saw this marvellous beast, they had no desire to go forth, and they

that:

that were before began to withdraw. Among these things, Hector slew Polixenes, the noble Dame that fought sore against him, for by the strength of the Trojans, and the valour of the Sagittary, the Greeks were driven back to their Tents. It happened that Diomedes before one of the Tents, sore assailed of the Sagittary, and had this beast before him, and the Trojans on his back. In that it behoved him there to do his puissance. The Sagittary shot an Arrow to him, and Diomedes was well adured, advanced nigh unto him, and gave him a stroke with his Sword not armed, that he slew him, at that time it was pastimed hap, then the Greeks recovered the field, and drove the Trojans back. Then encountred Hector and Achilles, and with force of their Spears they fought, and fell both on the earth; And as Achilles was first remounted he supposed to have lost away Galathee, the good Wife of Hector; but Hector agreed to his fall, that they should not suffer him. Then they ran upon Achilles, and recovered Galathee, and rendered him again to Hector, that was very glad of him. At this assault was Anchises taken and sent to their Tents, notwithstanding, that Polidamas his Son did marshal of Arms to rescue him, but he could not; then they fought to great damage of both parties, until the night parted them.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Truce between them, after which began battel again from morn to even, with great damage to both parties, but the Trojans lost more than the Greeks.

In the morning the Greeks sent Diomedes and Ulysses to King Priamus to make peace for their wounded. King Priamus assembled his council upon this thing, and each man agreed, save Hector, that said the Greeks feigned them to bury their dead bodies, and they lacked victual, therefore requited Truce to the end, that during this time they might provide them of victual, and make their sure, wherein we may show habe direction; yet he would not bend against the opinion of so many lords men, but agreed, and the truce was accorded for three months. This truce during King Thoas was delivered instead of Anchises, whom they sent to the Trojans. Chalcas, that by the commandment

ment of Apollo had left the Trojans, had a passing fair Daughter, named Briseida, which he prayed King Agamemnon and the other Lords, that they would require King Priamus to send Briseida to him. They prayed earnestly to King Priamus at the request of Chalcas, but the Trojans blamed Sir Chalcas, and called him false Traitor, and worthy to die, that had left his own land and his natural Lord, to go into the company of his mortal enemies. Yet at the earnest request of the Greeks, King Priamus sent Briseida to her Father.

The Truce during, Hector went on a day to the Tents of the Greeks, and Achilles beheld him gladly, forasmuch as he never saw him unarmed, and at the request of Achilles Hector went into his Tent; and as they spake together of many things, Achilles said to Hector, I have great pleasure to see thee unarmed, forasmuch as I never saw thee before. Yet I shall have more pleasure, when thou shalt see of my hand, which thing I most desire. For I know sure to be strong, and have oftentimes proved it, to the slaughter of my blood, wherefore I have great anger, and many more sorrow; forasmuch as thou hast slain Patroclus, that I loved the most of the world. Then thou mayest believe that before this year be past, his death shall be avenged upon thee, by my hand, and I will know thou dearest to slay me.

Hector answered and said: Achilles, if I desire thy death, marvel nothing thereat; for thou art mine enemy, and art come into this land to destroy me and mine. I would have thee know that my sorrow for the morning, as thou sayest, I have done that for the love and kindness that I have and my blood fall me not. Thou must pay for thy doings, and not thou only, but the greatest part of the Greeks; for amends, you pay have answered a great long. And I am assured thou shalt die by my hand, or I shall die by thine. And if thou think thou mayest believe that against me, make it so that all the Barons of the land be accord, that we fight hand against hand, and if it happen that thou vanquish me, my friends and I will be vanquished out of this realm, and leave it unto the Greeks, therefore I shall give thee respite. And perfin thou mayest fight against other, that were in danger, if they refuse me, and if it happen that I vanquish thee, then all my pain mayest cease, and suffer us to live in peace. Achilles chafed with these words, and offered

fered to fight this battel, and gave Hector his gage, which he took and received gladly.

When Agamemnon knew of this offer, he went hastily unto the Tent of Achilles, with a great company of Noble men, which in no wise would accord to this battel, saying, That they would not submit to many Nobles under the strength of one man: and the Trojans said in like manner, save only King Priamus that would gladly agree, for the great strength he found in his Son Hector. Thus was the fight broken, and Hector departed and went away to Troy.

When Troilus knew that Briseida should be sent to her father, he made great sorrow, for he was his Soveraign Lord of love, in likewise Briseida when parting Troilus, and made also the greatest sorrow of the world, to leave her Soveraign Lord in love. There was never so much sorrow between two Lovers as there at parting. Now that this is near of all their love, let him read the book of Troilus that Chaucer hath wrote, in he shall find whole stories, which were too long to write here, but finally Briseida was left unto the Greeks and received honorably.

Among these time Diomedes, that knew was enflamed with the love of Briseida, began to sue her, and in riding by her Kin he spoke her at his will, and made her many promises, desiring her love: when she knew the mind of Dyomedes, she excused her: saying, she would not agree to him nor refuse him at that time, for her heart was not without in suspicion. Of this answer Dyomedes had great joy, forasmuch as he was not refused utterly, and he accompanied her unto the Tent of her Father, and helpe her down off her Steed, and took from her one of her Gloves, which he held in her hand, and she suffered him thereto. Chalcas received her with great joy, and when they were in privity between them two, Briseida said to her Father these words.

Oh, Sir my Father, how is thy wit fallen that were wont to be so wise, and the same honoured and beloved in the City of Troy, and governed all that was within, and hath so many riches and possessions, and now hast lost Troyes, then that you have to take heed the riches and defended your Country unto death? Now that thou turn to the Grecks? Surely thou shalt never

[illegible]

CHAP. XVI.

How the Greeks and Troians began the first Battel, that dured [illegible]

After the thirt Months Truce was expired, the Troians [illegible] for Battel. [illegible] Hector [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

he took him, and had led him away, if Dyomedes had not come the sooner, with a great company of Knights, and fought valiantly with Troilus and his company, and rescued him from them, and sent his people with him to the Greeks, and he came to lay to her by his Ancestors, that it was Troilus her Paris, her Love: and that he had conquered him by his prowess, and pledged her from thenceforth that she would hold him for her love.

[illegible] Dyomedes [illegible] the Trojans made to the Greeks go back, and [illegible] them all, if many [illegible] great number of valiant knights, and [illegible] plenty of [illegible]. Dyomede [illegible] Troilus [illegible] Troilus [illegible] Achilles against Troilus [illegible] Troilus [illegible] Priamus demanded truce [illegible] Greeks [illegible] Priamus [illegible] Polidorus, and King Sarpedon, King Philoctetes, King Polydamas, King Ilionaus, and King Ilionaus [illegible] Troy, [illegible] Troy, [illegible]

CHAP. XVII.

How the Greeks and Trojans began the ſeventh battel, that during twelve Days; and after began the eighth battel, wherein Hector was ſlain by Achilles, and they were driven back into their City by force to their great damage.

During the ſix months Truce, Hector ſought to be healed of his wounds, and played in the noble Hall of Ilion, (as the Hiſtory ſaith) the beautifulleſt Palace in the world. During the Truce, King Priamus buried his ſix baſtard ſons, each in an honourable Sepulchre. Among all other things, Dyomedes ſuffered great grief, for the love of Briſeida, and could not ceaſe his thought night and day, and oftentimes required her love, but ſhe entertained him ſweetly, and giving him hope without certainty; ſhe kept Dyomedes long in ſufferance. When the ſix months were out, they began to fight for twelve days ſpace from morning till night; there were many ſlain on both ſides. And there happened a great mortality in the Hoſt of the Greeks, by reaſon of the great heat; whereof Agamemnon required truce, which was accorded to him.

The night before the Truce was expired, Andromache the wife of Hector, that had two fair ſons by him, whereof the one was named Laomedon, the other Aſtyanax; this Andromache ſaw that night a marvellous viſion, which ſhewed to her, that if Hector went the day following to the battel, he ſhould be ſlain; and for the great ſorrow that ſhe had, ſhe went to Hector and told him the viſion, praying him that he would not go to the battel that day: whereof Hector blamed his wife, ſaying, That he ſhould not believe nor give faith to dreams. The next morning Andromache went to King Priamus, and the Queen, and told them the viſion of her dream, and prayed them, that they would do ſo much at her requeſt, as to withhold Hector, that he ſhould not that day go into the battel.

It happened that day was fair, and the Trojans armed them, and Troylus iſſued firſt into the battel, after him Eneas, after Paris, Deiphobus, Polidamas, and King Sarpedon; King Epiſtrophus, King Croys, and the King Philomenus, and after all the Princes that were come in aid of the Trojans, each man in

his

good order, King Priamus sent to Hector, that he keep him that day from going to battle. [illegible] Hector answer, that he [illegible] Andromache, [illegible] Cassandra, and fell upon at the [illegible] and humbly prayed him that he would tarry him: but he would not [illegible] Then he said, If me [illegible] yet [illegible] Cassandra, [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] this strange Cassandra.

Then came Queen Hecuba, and Queen Helena, and the daughters of Hector, and they all [illegible] sorrowed him [illegible] sence in their eyes, [illegible] the Wall: but he would not [illegible] from the palace [illegible] Troyle, and [illegible] gone to the [illegible] of Andromache. King Priamus came running and [illegible] in the [illegible] and [illegible] him, in much, that he would [illegible] but [illegible] he would be perswaded [illegible]

[illegible] Diomedes and Ulysses [illegible] Menelaus [illegible] Princes of Chrysa [illegible] Achilles on the other side, [illegible] Troyes [illegible] great force by the help of the people, that he put them to flight [illegible] into the City: in [illegible] Minerva, [illegible] King Priamus [illegible] great fourie; [illegible] Hector [illegible] that the Greeks [illegible] Diomed, [illegible] Cassandra, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] counsel a brick [illegible] four pillars [illegible]

[illegible] Priamus ordained great pieces of [illegible]

[illegible] gilded [illegible]

dersity be ruled alway by one Master, but that every man employ him to the best, and forasmuch as I have conducted this for a long time, I desire ye to make choyce of another, that may likewise conduct it discreetly. When Agamemnon had finished his words, his speeches pleased every man, and they chose Palamedes to be their Governour: then he went to his Tent.

Achilles that lay sick of his wounds, was angry at the deposing of Agamemnon, and said before all that would hear it, that Palamedes was nothing like unto Agamemnon, in wit and judgment, and that they ought not to change him for Palamedes, but forasmuch as the people had consented, he agreed also.

CHAP. XIX.

How King Priamus went to be revenged on the Greeks for the death of his Son Hector; and of the Prowesses he did; and of the Anniversary of Hector, in which Achilles was surprised with the love of Polixena, the Daughter of King Priamus, in such wise that he might endure no rest.

When the two months Truce were past, King Priamus desiring to revenge the death of his Son Hector, ordained with his own person his Battels: and set in each battel good Conduiters, and he himself led with him five and twenty thousand good knights. Dares saith, there issued out of Troy that day, an hundred and fifty thousand men. Deiphobus was the foremost, and then Paris, and after him came King Priamus, Troylus, Æneas, Menon and Polidamas, and they marched upon the Greeks. Palamedes made ready his battalions. Then began the battel furious and mortal. King Priamus smote down Palamedes in his coming, and after smote the Greeks, and slew many of them, and performed such deeds of arms that day, that it is almost incredible, a man so ancient and far in years as he was, could do that which he did. King Sarpedon of Troy, assailed King Neoptolemus, who was a strong Knight, and King Sarpedon was born to the earth, who defended him valiantly, and gave a stroke unto King Neoptolemus, that made a wound in his thigh. Then came King Perse that remounted again King Sarpedon with the aid of his men.

Menelaus and the Duke of Ardenne, assaulted the King of Perse, and enclosed him and his people amongst them, and slew the King of Perse, and made the Trojans vanquish: there did King Gergedon wonderous matters of Armes.

King Priamus and his Wallard Sonne, that then followed him ceased not to slay the Greeks: and there was none that day, that did so much in armes as King Priamus, for his sorrow and anger, made his strength encrease. The Greeks assayed to take the way, which the Trojans should return into the City, and they sent thither in great number: and when the Trojans retrayted to go to that place, they found themselves in the middle of their enemies. Then began a mortal battel, there came upon them King Priamus, with a great number by a Wing: and Paris came crossing them with great plenty of Fighters, he had great Aide of Archers that slew many of the Greeks: and they did so well battle them, that the Greeks were beaten to retrayt to their Tents. Then the Trojans re-entred their City, and King Priamus sustained the worst of this battel. He sent to the Greeks, to demand Truce, and they accorded to him. But we find not how long this Truce endured.

Among these things, King Priamus did cause to be carried by land the body of the King of Perse to be buried in his Country. There was the weeping great in Troy, and especially of Paris, who lost his excessively. Now during this Truce the Anniversary of Hector approached, when men should mourn fifteen days in great sorrow, and after should hallow the great Feast of the Funeral, as then is bare the custom for Kings and Princes. Then during the Truce, the Greeks went and came into the City safely: so did the Trojans into the Tents of the Greeks. Then Achilles desired to go to Troy, sake the City, and the Feast of the Anniversary of Hector, whom he had slain, and he went unarmed to the Temple of Apollo, where was the Sepulture of Hector, he found there great plenty of noble men and women, that made great sorrow before the Sepulture: and Hector a man might see on all sides whole, in like manner as he was living, by vertue of the balm. There was Queen Hecuba and Polixena her Daughter, that were passing fair, with a great company of Noble Ladies, with their hair dispersed and hanging about their shoulders, making great lamentation, albeit

Polixena.

Polixena made great sorrow, yet it diminished not her beauty, but she seemed so fair in all parts, that Nature never formed fairer than she.

When Achilles had bid wed Polixena, he said in himself, he had never seen so comely and fair a woman, nor better formed; and said she was one of the noblest women in the world. Then most Achilles shot with the Dart of love, that strake him to the heart, that the more he beheld her, the more he desired her. And was so besotted on her, that he thought on no other thing, but above to the Temple, as long as the Queen was there; and when she went out, he conveyed his eye after her, as far as he might; but this was the beginning of his misfortune. Afterwards Achilles returned unto his Tent, and when he was laid to sleep, there came many things in his mind, he beheld then the danger that Polixena had put him in, and thought in himself, that the strongest men in the world has no power to tarrying him, yet the sight of a fair Virgin has overcome him, he thought, that there was no creature in the world might heal him save she.

Then he said: Oppumeration, strength, and riches, cannot make me to have pension more: what hath fortune hath put me in this danger, to love her that hateth me, and by right good cause: for I am come hither to slay her kinsman, and have lately slain her noble Brother Hector: Surely I see no remedy, since she is the noblest Lady in the world. Then he returned him to the wall and wept, and lucht night he said to he might obtain the love of Polixena: in thais meditations he spent the most part of the night.

CHAP. XX.

How Achilles sent a secret Messenger to Hecuba Queen of Troy, to request her Daughter Polixena, and the answer thereof for the love of her. Achilles assembled the Host of the Greeks, and caused them to depart, and make peace with the Trojans.

The night following, as Achilles was laid on his bed, he thought that he would send his Messenger hetimes unto Queen Hecuba, to know if he might have that favour, that she

would bestow her Daughter Polixena on him for his Wife, and he would do so much for her, that he would make the Greeks to raise their Siege, and go again into their own Country, that peace should be made between them. What he thought in the night, he put in execution, and sent a Messenger unto the Queen to require her Daughter, and he related to her all that his Lord commanded him. When the Queen understood the Messenger, she answered him discreetly: and although she hated Achilles more than any man in the world, yet she said: Friend, as much as in me is, I am ready to perform what your master requireth: but certifie him, that I cannot do this of my self, but I will speak to my Husband, and my Son Paris, if you return hither three days hence, I will fully resolve you.

When the messenger heard the Queens answer, he returned to his Lord, and told him all that he had heard: Then Queen Hecuba went to King Priamus her Husband, and told him in the hearing of Paris, what Achilles had said: then the King hanged down his head, and was a long time, not saying a word, after he said: It is (I think) a hard thing, to receive into true friendship, him that hath done us so many injuries, that hath taken a way the light of mine eyes, in slaying my dear Son Hector, and therein given hope to the Greeks to obtain the victory: yet to escape further perils, to the end my other Sons lose not their lives, and that I may rest in mine old dayes, I consent with you that he have what he requireth: alway foreseen, that he do what he hath promised without any deception. Paris agreed to this readily, forasmuch as in the promises of Achilles was nothing spoken of Queen Helen.

The third day after, Achilles sent his Messenger again to the Queen, and as he was come before her, he said to him: I have spoken to my Husband, and my Son Paris, and told them the Request, and Promise of your Lord: and they are content that this his request be agreed unto: so that he first performe what he hath promised: so thou mayest say unto him, that he may obtain his desire, if he conduct wisely this thing, as much as in him lyeth. The Messenger took leave of the Queen, and came to his master, and related all that the Queen had said to him. Then began Achilles, to think how he should performe what he hath promised to King Priamus, being difficult, because

it was not all in his power, But it is a vice proper to foolish Lovers, to promise things that are hard to bring about. And Achilles flattered himself, that for his not giving aid to the Greeks, he would make them to leave their Siege. Then Achilles by the counsel of Palamedes, assembled all the Kings and Noblemen of the Host in Parliament, and said as followeth.

My friends, that be here assembled, to bring this War to an end, think ye on your selves, how by great rashness and folly, to recover the wife of King Menelaus, we have left our Countrys and Lands, our Wives and Children, and are come into a strange Land, where we have mis-spended our precious hours foolishly, and put our bodies in danger of death, to great that infinite labours: and since we came hither there are many Kings and Princes dead, and I my self have shed much blood, that never should have happened if we had not begun this folly. Helen is not of so great price, that so many Noble men should dye for her: there are enow in the world both as noble, and fair as she is, of whom Menelaus might have one or two, if he wou'd. And it is not a light thing to overcome the Trojans, for they have a strong City, well furnished with good Fighters, both of Horse and foot, and it ought to suffice us that we have slain Hector, and many other of their Nobles, wherefore we might now return with great honour. and though we leave Helen, have we not Exione, to whom Helen may not compare in noblenesse.

Then rose the Duke of Athens, and King Thoas, and contraried strongly the words of Achilles: so did all the other: And said, that he spake neither reason, nor well. Whereat Achilles had great sorrow, and commanded his Mermidons, they shou'd not arm themselves any more against the Trojans and that they should give neither aid, nor counsel to the Greeks. Amongst these things, victuals began to fail, and they had great famine. Then Palamedes assembled all the Nobles of the Host to counsel, and by their advice King Agamemnon was sent unto the City of Messe, to King Telephus, that laden his Ships with victuals, and came safely again into the Host of the Greeks, where he was received with great joy. Among these things Palamedes caused their shipping to be repaired, and ready if they had need.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the death of Deiphobus, the Son of Priamus, and how Paris slew Palamedes; and the Trojans chased the Greeks into their Tents, and set fire on their Ships: and how Achilles would not go to battel, for the love of Polixena.

When the Night was past, they began to fight as before. Deiphobus in his running assailed K. Cressus of Greece, and they jostled together: but Deiphobus beat King Cressus dead to the ground, whereat the Greeks were put to flight. Then Palamedes and Dyomedes came with five and twenty thousand men, that rescued the Trojans: with them was King Thelamon-Ajax, that answered him against Europhus, one of the Bastards of King Priamus, and smote him dead to the ground, in the sight of Deiphobus, who in a great rage ran upon Thelamon, and wounded him. When Palamedes saw this, he took a Spear, and ran at Deiphobus, and smote him on the breast, that the Spear entered into his body, and breaking, abode in the body of Deiphobus. When Paris saw his brother wounded to death, he let him to the Gate of the City, and appointed his men to keep him. But Deiphobus opened his eyes, and said unto his Brother Paris, he said: Brother let me not fall without revenging my death: ere this Arrow be taken out of my body, that thou with revenge me on him that hath slain me. Paris promised him so to do his best: and returning into the Battel, fain in houlest, that he suffered to live no longer, but till he had revenged the death of his Brother: and seeking Palamedes, he found him in a battel with King Sarpedon, and Palamedes defended himself valiantly, and gave so great a stroke to King Sarpedon, that he cut off his shoulder from his body, then King Sarpedon fell down dead.

But seeing the great damage that Palamedes did to them, how with his prowess he had put the Trojans to flight, he bent a strong bow, and aimed well at Palamedes shot to him an indenmed Arrow, and smote him in the throat, and cut in two the nether vein, and Palamedes fell dead to the earth: for whose death the Greeks made great sorrow, and left the battel, and went unto their Tents, there held a parley against the Tro-

jans,

tans, and defeated them triumphly. When departed, the Trojans
a foot, and entered these Ships, and took all that they found:
Then Paris and Troylus went by a the way unto the Ships and
fired these Ships. To the rescue of the Ships came King The-
lamon, with a great company, and began the battel so horribly,
that there was great slaughter on both sides; hardly the Ships
had been all burnt, had it not been for the prowess of the King
Thelamon, that did marvels with his bow, and so all his ra-
vance, there were more than five hundred Ships burnt. There
was great slaughter of the Greeks, many were sore hurt. There
was Ebna the Sonne of the King of Thrace, hurt with a spear,
and the Shaft heron remained in his body, and in that manner
he went to the Tent of Achilles, where he rested himself, and
and refused to go to the battel, for the love he had to Polixene.
Ebna reproached Achilles greatly, because he suffered the people
of his Country to be destroyed, saying, that he might have help-
en them if he would attend as soon as he was finished these words,
one took the Shaft heron out of his body, and he died pitiously.

After came from the battel one of the Servants of Achilles,
and Achilles demanded of him the tidings of the Host. O Sir Gen-
tle, it is this day unhappiness to our side, for the great multitude
of Trojans that are come upon them, and they have slain all that
they meet with, and I think there is not one Trojan left at home,
but every man is come to the battel. It is pleasie you, now whilest
the Trojans be weary, to come to the battel, ye shall gain a per-
petual memory. For by your prowess you shall in little space
banquish all, and they shall not have to defend themselves a-
gainst you that are so weary. But Achilles would neither for
the words of his Marlet, nor the sorrow of Ebna change his pur-
pose, for the great love he had to Polixene.

During these things, the battel was cruel, and endured unto
night, to the great damage of the Greeks, and the night parted
them; yet Deiphobus was not dead, but drew towards his ene-
mies; yet Paris and Troylus saw him in that grief, they began to
make great lamentations. And then Deiphobus opened a little
his eyes, and demanded of Paris with a feeble voice, if he were
head that had slain him: Paris answered yea. Then Deiphobus
his sonne to draw out the head of the spear, and dyed. All here-
fore the Trojans made great sorrow. It is needless to hold
long

long tarry of the Greeks that King Priamus his Father made, for his sorrow, and his ruine; also for the death of King Sarpedon. On the other party, the Greeks made great sorrow for the death of Palamedes, and buried his body honourably. And as they that might not be long without a Governour, by the great counsel of Duke Nestor and others, Agamemnon was set again in his dignity as he was before.

Early the next morning, the Trojans issued out in good order, and the Greeks came against them. Then began the battel to be mortal, there was a great slaughter on both sides: but it rained so that day, that the Greeks withdrew them to their Tents, and the Trojans followed them: but the rain was so great, that they left the battel, and returned to the City. The next day they began to fight, and slew that day many Barons of the Greeks, and fought till evening: so they continued seven days where was great slaughter on both sides, so afterward as the Greeks could not suffer the stench of the dead bodies, they demanded truce for two months, which was granted by Priamus.

During this truce, King Agamemnon sent Duke Nestor, Ulysses and Diomedes to speak to Achilles to request him to come to the host, and defend them against the Trojans. When they were come, he received them with great joy. And then Ulysses said unto him: O Achilles, was it not by your agreement and also ours, that thou shouldst leave thy Country? And now ye are come unto King Priamus, and have destroyed him and his, by force of Arms? Great wrongs ought this Rashness, after so many hurts that have received by the Trojans, that have slain so many Kings and Princes, troubled our Tents, and burnt our ships, and we are now in hope to have vanquished them, after you by your valour has slain Hector that was the sure defender of the Trojans: also that now Troilus is dead, the Trojans are put unto flight, have ruin you gotten by your valor a worthy renown? wilt ye lose all at once, and suffer your people to be slain cruelly, that you have so long defended with the effusion of your blood? Sir, if you could be hereforth to keep your good renown, to the end, that we may obtain the victory by your prowess, by the which we hope to attain any thing to it.

Sir Ulysses said unto Achilles: If we are come into this land for these causes ye have declared, we may say that great folly was among

[illegible]

Achilles tens

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

not go far from them. They promiſed him ſo to do. Then he plunged into the battel. And on the other ſide came Troylus who ſlew many of the Greeks, that about mid-day he put them to flight: then the Myrmidons (being two thouſand fighting men, and remembring their Lords commaund) thruſt in among the Trojans and recovered the field. And they held together and ſought no man but Troylus, ſo they found him, who fought valiantly, and was encloſed on all parts, but he ſlew and wounded many. And being alone among them, they ſlew his horſe, and hurt him in many places, plucking off his helmet, yet he defended him the beſt he could. When Achilles ſaw Troylus unarmed, he ran upon him furiouſly, and ſmote off his head, and [illegible] the body and bound it to his horſes tail, and drew it after him throughout the hoſt. O what villany was it to the body of a noble knight, that was ſo valiant. If any nobleneſs had been in Achilles he would not have done it.

[illegible] Paris [illegible] Achilles had villanouſly ſlain Troylus [illegible] the Greeks [illegible] King Menon [illegible] Troylus, [illegible] Achilles, [illegible] Priamus [illegible] the body of Troylus [illegible]. The Myrmidons [illegible] again Achilles, and as ſoon as his ſtrength [illegible] he returned into the battel, and encountred King Menon, who [illegible] valiantly, [illegible] Achilles [illegible] the night [illegible].

The ſeventh day, when Achilles was healed of his wounds [illegible] King Menon, he [illegible] if they might [illegible] him, they ſhould [illegible] as they did Troylus. Then began the battel, Achilles and Menon fought together, and beat down each other on foot. When the Myrmidons [illegible] him, and took him by force, who had no man to ſuccour him. When Achilles ſeeing King Menon in this danger, ran

[illegible]

CHAP. XXIII.

[illegible]

[illegible]

would never fail. Then stood up Ajax and said: If Achilles be dead, let us send for his Son, whom King Nicomedes his Grandfather nourisheth, and teacheth the feats of arms: for without him we shall have no chance of the Victory. This counsel seemed good, and by the agreement of everyman, Menelaus was chosen to go fetch Neoptolemus, Son of Achilles, that was yet otherwise Pyrrhus.

[illegible] When the Truce was expired, the Trojans began the fourth battel against the Greeks, sharp and hard: this day worst Ajax by great fault to battel, [illegible] nothing but his [illegible]

[illegible] Trojans that [illegible] Deiphobus, were [illegible] as they were to be, were [illegible] Paris with the people of Perse, who were good Archers, slew many Greeks. King Philoctetus fought strongly, and they

[illegible] valiantly, and ſlew many Greeks that time, more then people. Menelaus juſted againſt Polidamas, and had almoſt ſlain him, but that King Philomenus delivered him. Ajax ſlew that day as he went, many Trojans, and was not yet hurt. In the end he fought among them of Perſia that Paris had, and ſlew ſo many, that he put them to flight. When Paris ſaw his people flee, he ſhot an envenomed Arrow to Ajax and wounded him between the neck and the ſide; when Ajax felt himſelf wounded to death, he would not yield to dye, till he had revenged him on him that thus wounded him, when he found Paris, and he ſaid unto him, Thou haſt ſlain me with thine Arrow, but thou ſhalt dye; I will be avenged. And by [illegible] and for this cauſe many Greeks were then ſlain. Then he gave him ſuch a ſtroke upon the face, that he fell down to the earth: and Ajax after him. Then the Trojans took the body of Paris with weeping tears, and carried it into the City, and were chaſed to the Gates. The night following Agamemnon made the Greeks to approach nearer to the City, and [illegible] to watch their Tents. And the Trojans kept their walls day and night. Then was the greateſt ſorrow of their lives, when they ſaw all the ſons of King Priamus dead; there is no tongue can expreſs the lamentations that King Priamus made with his wife and daughters, and above all others Queen Helen made the greateſt. The King did bury Paris in a rich ſepulchre, and ſet it honourably in the Temple of Juno.

CHAP. XXIV.

How Queen Penthesilea came from Amazon with a thouſand Maidens, to the ſuccour of Troy, and ſlew many Greeks, and after was ſlain by Pyrrhus the Son of Achilles.

During this month together, the Gates of Troy were not opened; the Trojans did nothing but go into the City and lamented. King Agamemnon ſent oftentimes unto King Priamus, that he ſhould ſend his men to battel; but King Priamus having his commiſſion would not do it, becauſe he waited for the Queen of Amazon, that was on her way to come to the ſuccour of him.

Amazon is a Province, where dwelled none but women, that

were brought up to arms. They had nigh their Country an Iſle where men dwelt, and they were accuſtomed three times a year to go thither, in April, May, and June, to have their company: after they returned into Amazon, and they that conceived, if they were Sons, they gave them ſuck for a time, after ſent them to their Fathers. If it were a Daughter, they kept it, and burnt off the right pap, to bear a ſhield the better, and taught her the craft of Arms. Of this Kingdom, a noble and valiant Virgin was Queen, who was called Penthesilea, and ſhe loved Hector for his good Renown. When ſhe knew that the Greeks had beſieged Troy, ſhe came to ſuccour it with a thouſand Virgins, for the love of Hector. When ſhe came and heard that he was dead, ſhe made great ſorrow: and deſired of King Priamus to let her iſſue out upon the Greeks, that ſhe might ſhew them how her Maidens could bear Arms.

At the requeſt of Pentheſilea, the next morning the Gate was ſet open, and there iſſued out King Philomenus, with them of Paphlagonie, *Æneas*, Polidamas, with their people, and Queen Pentheſilea with her Maidens. The Greeks being ready, began the Battel fiercely. Meneſtus addreſſed him to Pentheſilea, and ſhe in like manner to him; ſhe ſmote Meneſtus to the ground, took his Horſe, and gave it unto one of her Maidens. Then came Dyomedes againſt her, ſhe ſmote him ſo ſtrongly, that he tumbled down, and ſhe took the ſhield from his neck, and delivered it to one of her Maidens. When Thelamon ſaw her do ſuch marvellous deeds, he encountred with her fiercely, and Thelamon was born to the ground, and ſhe had led him into the City, but that Dyomedes came to his reſcue with great violence. Then ſhe called to her Maidens, who fought amongſt the Greeks ſo fiercely, that ſhe put them to flight, they chaſed them into their Tents, and had ſlain them all, if Dyomedes had not ſtoutly reſiſted, who maintained the battel unto the night, that parted them. Queen Pentheſilea, returned into the City with glory and honour: where King Priamus received her with joy, and gave her many rich jewels, and ſhe hoped to avenge him of his enemies. They fought thus many times after. Menelaus returned from King Nicomedes, and brought Neoptolemus the ſon of Achilles, whoſe name was Pyrrhus.

This Pyrrhus was received with great glory, by all the Ba-

tons of the hall: and the Myrmidons rejoyced exceedingly, and held him for their King. Then was delivered to Pyrrhus, the Conduct of the Host, and King Thelamon knighted him, praying the Gods to give him strength and courage in guiding of his Sword, and that they would strengthen him to revenge the death of his Father: then two Princes set on the Spurs of Gold, and King Agamemnon gave him the Armes of Achilles his Father, and all his other precious Pearls and Jewels: and by this new Knighthood, Feast of Chivalry, the Greeks made many days great gladness.

After these things came the day of battel, and they prepared themselves on both Sides. Then began the battel. Pyrrhus being armed with proper armes of his Father, encountred Philomenus in his rapture, and he smote him with the great strokes of his Sword, but that King Philomenus delivered him: then Pyrrhus smote from off his Horse Philomenus, and had so him away, had not they of Paphlagonie rescued him. Among these, Queen Penthesilea entered the battel with her Valiens, and she fought among the Myrmidons and slew many of them. Then came King Thelamon, who smote Penthesilea to the ground, and she gave him a stroke with her Sword, that she beat him down, and then her Valiens rescued her, and set her again on Horseback. She smote among the Myrmidons, that held King Philomenus in great anguish, and slew many of them. Then Pyrrhus saw his men sore encumbered, he ran to them, and said they ought be ashamed to suffer themselves to be vanquished by women: then he left King Philomenus, to defend his men from the Spains. Then queen Penthesilea drew a sword to Pyrrhus, and reproached him because his Father had slain Hector, and said he ought to revenge him. Pyrrhus had great sorrow at her words, that he approached him against her, and he beat him to the earth: then he arose again, and assailed Penthesilea with his Sword, and he him by great strength: then Pyrrhus was again rescued by the aid of his Myrmidons. Then came to the battel Agamemnon, Diomedes, Menelaus, and Nestorus, and all the other Princes and Barons.

Among these things, King Philomenus was delivered into from the Myrmidons, and he gave great thanks unto Queen Penthesilea, and said, had not the been he had been slain. Then came

all the Trojans and the skirmish was sharp and mortal: Pyrrhus encountred Glaucon the Son of Anthenor, and Brother of Polidamas by another mother, and gave him a stroke, that he fell dead to the earth. Then assaulted Penthesilea unto Pyrrhus, and he to her, and beat down each other to the earth: but they were quickly remounted and began to fight again. Then came people on both parts, and they were parted. Polidamas (for to revenge the death of his Brother) slew right many of the Greeks, and hurt several, and so hurt the Queen, that he and Eneas Penthesilea, that they put the Greeks to flight. Then came to the rescue Pyrrhus, Diomedes and Theseus, and made them that fled, to stay and fight. Then each man went into his place: they fought like a mighty tempest, as many more were slain those than ever thousands of men perished, and Penthesilea lost many of her maidens. When they had rested a space, they began the battle again.

In this battel Pyrrhus and Penthesilea met, and threw their Spears without failing, but Pyrrhus was so hurt, that the heads thereon of her Spear drove through his bow: wherefore he cry'd aloud among the Greeks, and they ran upon Penthesilea with great strength, and brake the lance of her Spear: then Pyrrhus raising his sword to his mortal enemies Penthesilea, who thought to have smitten him, but Pyrrhus prevented her, and gave her a stroke with his sword, that he cut her sunder by the body: whereat Queen Penthesilea fell down to the ground, and Pyrrhus that was not yet satisfied, drove his body and cut it in two pieces: which for great abundance of blood that ran from his wounds he fell down as dead among his people, and they took him up and led him into his Pavilion, and carried him to his Tent. Then the Amazons of Penthesilea, desirous to revenge the death of their Queen, drove amongst the Greeks, and slew many of them, but to their sorrow, for the Trojans, seeing that were but a few against a great multitude of Greeks, there were slain by the Trojans at the end of the battel more than ten thousand, and withdrew themselves into the City, for their own safeguard, and shut fast their Gates, and had no more intention to fight or battel against their enemies.

CHAP. XXV.

How Anthenor and Æneas conſulted together to deliver the City unto the Greeks by Treaſon, and did it under colour of peace; and how King Priamus withſtood them, with ſome of his Baſtards, by great and rude words.

NOw the Trojans had great ſorrow when they ſaw they had no more hope of help nor ſuccour from any place, and they entended nothing but to keep their City, and to furniſh them well with victuals; ſo they feared not any aſſault. Among theſe things, the Greeks would have caſt to the hounds the body of Penthesilea, foraſmuch as ſhe had ſlain ſo many noble men of Greece, but Pyrrhus would not for the honour of nobleneſs: finally they concluded, that they would caſt it in a pond that was nigh the City. Anchiſes with his ſon Polidamas, went to council, to adviſe them how they might have their lives ſaved againſt the Greeks, and their goods, and rather than fail they would betray the City.

Then they concluded to ſpeak unto King Priamus and give him counſel to make a peace with the Greeks in rendring of Queen Helen to her Husband, and the damages that Paris did in the Iſle of Cithera. Oh, if the King Priamus had been ſo happy to have done this, and have pleaſed the Greeks at the beginning, he had ſaved his own life, his wife, and Children, City and Citizens, and eſchewed all theſe miſchiefs that befel them afterward. Therefore men ſay in a proverb, That peace ſoon taken in good, for it is a hard thing to appeaſe ſuch damages to him that hath advantage of the war. For with great pain would the Greeks have been content with theſe offers, foraſmuch as they had ſuffered ſo many damages before Troy, for it ſeemeth they were at the point to deſtroy the City and all the inhabitants. But theſe afore-named Traitors ſpake, but to the end that under colour of peace they might betray the City: if otherwiſe they might not ſave their lives.

Then they went before King Priamus and Amphimacus (one of his Baſtard Sons) and ſpake before many noble men of the City: and as King Priamus heard them ſpeak of purchaſing Peace with the Greeks, he thought they ſpake this thing by great fury,

fury, and began to laugh: saying, that he would be advised first; then they spake unto him in this manner: If thou wilt hear our counsel upon this thing, if it please thee not, use the counsel of others. The King said he would hear their counsel, and would do what seemed good.

Then spake Anthenor, saying: King, you may well dissemble, but thou you and yours be compassed with your enemies, who be here by your City desiring your destruction, and ye may not issue out: there are more than fifty Kings desire nothing but to destroy this City, and you, and all that much therein; ye may no tarrier with them, neither may ye any more let them your gates, and thou to let us be inclosed herein. Will ought at two calls to choose the lists: therefore fain to make peace with the Greeks, if ye think good, we will render Helen to Menelaus her Husband, since that Paris is dead: and also we shall the treasures that Paris did to them in Greece, rather than we will be put to death, &c.

Then stood up Amphimacus, one of the Bastard Sons of Priam, Polimus, and remembered sagerly the words of Anthenor, and said to him, O thou true man and a good and Father and true Lover to them, these that counsell to have good will unto him, and to this City, and to see thee thou remain, thou mightest be free and live with us: and thou counsellest us to make peace with the Greeks in our Home, Troy, before the King shall do this, there shall be twenty thousand men: the thing that thou counsellest the King, counsel not Troilus.

Then began Amphimacus to Anthenor: and Æneas began to interrupt him, saying: ye know well that from Jupiter's Morning we go to battel against the Greeks, and he were not more than our chiefest, wherefore it behoveth us to keep covenant as we have made with them. Then King Priamus with great fire saw on Anthenor and Æneas: Peace ye not shame in your talking to speak of me? ye make me my faith forsake. For all that I have done hitherto, I have done it by your counsel. Anthenor, at thy return from Greece, whither I sent thee to require my sister, counsellest thou not me that I should send Paris from Greece to the damage of the Greeks, and I had never trust upon me to have moved war against them, but not thy false counsel then, which prudently sent to send thither. And thou Æneas, alas, when I sent thee with Paris into Greece, wilt not thou

Princess, & for Counsel that Paris should restore Helen, and
[illegible] her into this Realm, and thus helpeth thereto with my
person: If thou wouldest have been but contrary thereto, Helen
had never left the walls of Troy: And now after this they have
slain all my Children, and done me so much hurt, yet coun-
sel me (against honour) to make peace with the Greeks.
Sorrow, your counsel utterly my life with great sorrow and
confusion.

At these words was Æneas exceeding wroth, and answered the
King hastily: and he and Anchises departed from the King so
not content. When they were gone, the King began to weep as
he that dreaded they would deliver the City into the power of the
Greeks, which would say from Æneas he thing he that he would
make them go, and called to him Amphimacus, and said
unto him: Dear Son, I am thy Father, we ought to suppose
each other unto the death. I know certainly, that Anchises
and Æneas intend to slay me by the Greeks, and deliver to them
this City: therefore it should not [illegible] to make them fall such
[illegible] that they have made treaty, before they be [illegible] and
I will see thee in what manner: [illegible] to-morrow at dawn they will
come to take counsel, then thou shalt be ambushed here secretly,
and thou shalt have with thee good knights, and when they be
come in, thou shalt run upon them and slay them. Amphimacus
made answer, and said he would do [illegible] with a good will, albeit
there were no more ambushed as this council but the King and
his Son, yet there is nothing so secret but it is known to
Æneas knew the trick of this thing, and is [illegible] not known by
whom he knew it: upon he and Anchises and some other of
their companies, spake concerning the Trojan [illegible] City, and
they them said to other: when they fain [illegible] to
counsel with the King, they would go with a great company of
men of Arms, for Æneas was of the [illegible] Troy, and
[illegible] right dear to the King, and Anchises [illegible] and had
great friends in the City; and there [illegible] that
would deliver the City unto the [illegible] for an [illegible] and all
[illegible] would have their [illegible] to serve,
they [illegible] of the [illegible] and as the [illegible]

Among these things King Priamus [illegible] Anchises and Æ-
neas to counsel, to perform the thing he [illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible]

came with a great company of men of Arms, whereof the Ba-
ron to Amphimacus, that he should [illegible] all his Enterprises.
The day following, the King sent for all the Trojans to coun-
cil, and when they were assembled before him, Æneas stood up
and willed them to make peace with the Greeks: to whom all
the other agreed, save the King; then Æneas said to him: Sir
King, wherefore doest not thou consent with the other, for whe-
ther thou wilt or not, we will treat for peace, and will make it
in despight of thee. When the King saw this his contradiction
could not avail, he had rather consent with the other, than be
the cause of his destruction, and said to Æneas, Let it be done that
it may be most expedient to the peace. Then by the counsel of
them all, Anthenor was chosen to go to the Greeks, to treat for
peace: the Trojans took branches of palm in sign of peace, and
went upon the walls of the City, and shewed the sign to the
Greeks, which shewed well that they would incline to peace.
Then was Anthenor let down from the walls, and brought be-
fore Agamemnon. Agamemnon committed all the work to the
King of Crete, Diomedes, and Ulysses, that whatsoever these
three Princes should better with Anthenor, all the Host promi-
sed to accomplish.

When they were assembled, Anthenor replenished with fury,
promised to deliver the City by treason, to do with it their will
and pleasure, so they would save him, Æneas, and all their Pa-
rentage, and all them that he would chuse; that Æneas should
have all his possessions without any loss. These three Kings
swore to perform it: then said one to the other, This must be
kept secret till it be brought about: and to keep this treason more
secret, Anthenor desired the Greeks, to let King Cassilius, an anci-
ent man, go with him to Troy, to the intent he might be the bet-
ter believed: and Anthenor demanded the body of Penthesilea,
and it was delivered to him.

After these things Anthenor and King Cassilius entred the
City and made their coming known to the King. On the mor-
row King Priamus assembled all the Trojans, to hear the an-
swer of Anthenor, who said to the King otherwise than it was in
making good words to cover his treason. He spake long of the puis-
sance of the Greeks and of their truth in their promises, and
how they had holden the Truce that they made, lying before the
City,

City, and has been faithfully governed, without breaking of them, after [illegible] of the Trojans, and of the [illegible] they were in, their conditions, that it were practicable to [illegible] fresh grant, and that they were some [illegible], was said, that it would not be unlawful they gave a granting [illegible] and other to the Greeks, to retreat to their [illegible] great [illegible] that they had in the war. After they advised the King and the Peers in [illegible] themselves in this [illegible] (said Antenor) as I can not know all their will at this time, I would have [illegible] Ennea go with me unto them to know more, to the end, that they believe me the better. [illegible] the [illegible] of Antenor; and so went he and Ennea to the Greeks, and the King Calsilius with them.

When the council was ended, King Priamus entered into his Chamber, and began to [illegible] as he that perceived well the treason, and considered [illegible] of the [illegible] of his [illegible], and that [illegible] he must lay the peace of them that [illegible] all this [illegible], and give [illegible] the treasure [illegible] gathered [illegible], and [illegible] in [illegible] and put [illegible] fire of the [illegible], but [illegible] to the [illegible] of them that [illegible] him. On the other side, when Helen [illegible] Antenor [illegible] go to the Greeks, he prayed him that he would [illegible] peace with Menelaus her husband, and that he would take [illegible] and he promised her that he would do to his power.

When Ennea and Antenor were come into the [illegible] of the Greeks, they [illegible] of their Ennea, with the [illegible] another [illegible] peace for Helen and [illegible] good [illegible] After their [illegible], the Greeks [illegible] that Dyomedes and Ulysses should go [illegible] them. There was great joy when they heard of their coming into the City, [illegible] the peace they [illegible]. But the [illegible] commandment of King Priamus, all the Trojans were assembled at the Palace, then spake Ulysses, saying unto them, that the Greeks [illegible] things, to wit, restitution of the [illegible] also they required that Antenor [illegible] for ever out of Troy, [illegible] Antenor [illegible] Amphimacus, [illegible] much as he was [illegible] before.) O how great pain is it to them [illegible] in time of [illegible] and [illegible] if they were assembled in Parliament they bears a mar-

hellous cry: at that Dyomedes and Ulysses were in great fear, that the people would have slain them: then the other said they would take these two Kings in the stead of Amphimacus, to the intent, that he should not be banished, yet there could no man know from whence this noise came, therefore they departed every man to his place.

Anthenor drew apart Dyomedes and Ulysses to speak of their soil pyrates. Then said Ulysses, why tarriest thou so long, and delayest to do that thou hast promised? Anthenor answered, the Gods do know that Æneas and I intend no other thing, but to do what we have promised to you, but there is a thing that hinderth us, and I will tell you what it is. Certainly when the King founded first the Palace at Ilion in this City, he established in the name of Pallas a great Temple, and when it was all made ready, saving the Tower, a marvellous thing descended from the Heavens, and stuck in the wall of the Temple within the great Altar, and it hath been there until this time, and none may bear it away, save they that keep it: the matter is of tree or of wood, but there is no man knoweth of what wood, nor how it is made: but the Goddess Pallas, that sent it thither, and gave to this thing a great vertue, that is, that as long as this thing shall be within the Temple, the Trojans cannot lose their City, King nor Peers, and this is the thing that holdeth the Trojans in security. And this thing hath to name Palladium, forasmuch as the Goddess Pallas hath sent it. Then said Dyomedes, if this thing be of such vertue as thou speakest, we do but lose our labour.

Then said Anthenor, I have but late spoken to the Priest that keepeth it, to the end that he may deliver it by stealth: and I have sure trust that he will deliver it me for a great summ of gold that I have promised him: as soon as I have it, I will send it out of the City to you: and then we shall perform that which we have promised; and ere you go hence, for to rober our work, I will go unto King Priamus, and will tell him, that I have spoke long to you, to know what quantity of gold you demand: and it was so ordered as Anthenor had determined.

CHAP. XXVI.

How the Traitor Anthenor bought of the Priest the Palladium, and gave it to Ulysses: and of the Horse of Brass, that was by the Greeks brought to the Temple of Pallas being full of men of arms: and how the City of Troy was taken and burnt, and the King Priamus slain, &c.

When Dyomedes and Ulysses were returned into their host, Anthenor went unto king Priamus, and said, that he should assemble his folk to council: for to come to their peace with the Greeks, they would needs pay thereto thousand marks of gold, and that in good money, and as much in silver, also an hundred thousand quarters of wheat; and this should be made ready within a certain time, then they will give surety to hold the peace without any fraud or subtlety.

Then it was examined, how this sum should be levied: and whilles they were busie thereabouts, Anthenor went unto the Priest that kept the Palladium, whose name was Thoant, and bare to him a great quantity of gold, there were they at council; Anthenor said to him, that he should take this sum of gold, wherewith he should be rich all his life, and that he should give to him the Palladium, and that no man should know thereof: for I have (said he) as much mean as thou, that any man should know thereof. And I will send it to Ulysses, and he shall bear the blame upon him, and every man shall say, that Ulysses hath stolen it, and we shall be both quit thereof.

Thoant the Priest refused strongly the words of Anthenor: but for covetousness of the great sum of gold, he consented he should take the Palladium and bear it away. Then Anthenor took it, and sent it to Ulysses the same night, and after the voice ran among the people, that Ulysses by his subtlety had stolen away the Palladium out of Troy. O what treason was this of a Priest, that loved better to betray his City, than leave the gold that was given him, surely it is a foul vice in a Priest, the sin of covetousness: but few have been before this time, and few are yet, but they be attainted therewith, whereof it is great pity since that avarice is the mother of all vices.

Whilst the Trojans gathered together their gold and silver and brought it into the Temple of Minerva, to keep until the sum that it was all collected, it pleased them to offer Sacrifice

unto

unto their God Apollo: and when they had slain many Beasts for these solemn Sacrifices, and put them upon the Altar, and set fire unto them for to burn them, it happened three same two unexpected marvels.

The first was, that the fire would not burn, for they began to make their fire more than ten times, and always it quenched.

The second marvel was, when they had appointed the entrails of the Beasts for their sacrifice, a great Eagle descended from the air crying greatly, and took with his clawes the entrails, and bare them into the Ships of the Greeks.

Of these two things were the Trojans troubled, and said that the Gods were angry with them. Then demanded they of Cassandra, what these things signified? She said that the God Apollo was wroth with them, for the remission of the blood of Achilles wherewithal his Temple was defiled and violated; and ye must go fetch him at the Sepulchre of Achilles, and light your Sacrifice therewith, then it will quench no more: and they did so, and the Sacrifice burnt clear: For the second miracle, she said, for certain, treason was made of the City with the Greeks. When the Greeks heard of these miracles, they demanded of Chalcas what it might signifie? he made answer, That the City would shortly be yielded up.

Amongst these things, Chalcas and Crisis the Priest counselled the Greeks that they should make a House of Wood so great, as might hold within it a thousand Knights: and they said unto them, that it was the pleasure of the Gods. This House was made by one whose name was Sinon, and he made it subtilely, that no man could perceive any entry or issue, but within it was ruffe for them that were enclosed to issue out when they would.

When the great House was fully made, and the thousand Knights therein by the counsel of Crisis they prayed King Priamus he would suffer this house to enter into the City, that it might be set in the Temple of Pallas forasmuch as that they had made it in the honour of Pallas, for a vow that they made for restitution of the Palladium, which they had caused to be taken out of the same Temple.

Among these things the Princes within Troy, when they saw that the King had so shamefully treated with the Greeks, they went away out of Troy, and took their men with them, and King

Philomenus left no more but two hundred and fifty men, and threescore Maidens of Amazons, that were left of a thousand that came thither with the Queen Penthesilea, and carried the body of her with them, and travelled to their own country.

Then came the day that the Greeks should swear their peace feignedly upon the plain field upon the Sanctuaries. King Priamus issued out of the City and his people, and sware each party to hold the peace firmly from thenceforth: and Dyomedes swore first to the Greeks: after, when they had broken the peace they had treated with Anthenor of that thing, they concluded after, therefore they maintained they were not forsworn by that colour, as the proverb saith, He that sweareth by deceit, by malice forsweareth himself. After that Dyomedes sware likewise all the Kings and Princes of Greece; then King Priamus and the Trojans swore in good faith, as they that knew nothing of the treason: after their oaths thus made, King Priamus delivered Helen to Menelaus her Husband, and prayed him and other Kings and Princes of Greece, that they would do her no harm, but pardon her, and they promised him feignedly they would.

Then prayed the Greeks, that they might set the Horse of brass within the Temple of Pallas, for restitution of the Palladium, that the Goddess of Pallas might be to them friendly, in their return. And as the King Priamus answered not thereto, Æneas and Anthenor said to him, it should be well done, and that it should be an honour to the City. Howbeit King Priamus accorded it with evil will. Then the Greeks received the gold and silver, and the wheat that was promised, and put into their Ships.

After these things, they went all in Devotion with their Priests, and began with strength of Cords, to draw the Horse of Brass before the gate of the City, forasmuch as by the Gate it might not enter into the City, it was so great: therefore they make the wall in length and height, that it entered in the town, and the Trojans received it with great joy; but the custom of Fortune is, great joy endeth with heaviness. The Trojans made joy of this Horse, wherein was inclosed their death, and they knew not of it. In this Horse was a subtil man named Sinon, that bare the keys of the Horse to open it. When the Trojans were asleep, in the night, forthwith they issued out of the Horse, and gave a token of fire to them that were in the fields that they should come into the City to put it all to destruction.

The

The same day the Greeks feigned to go unto Tenedon, and said they would receive Helen, and set her in safety, because the people should not run upon her, for the great evils that were done for her; thus they departed from the Port of Troy with their Sail drawn up, and came before the Suns going down to Tenedon. Then had the Trojans great joy when they saw the Greeks depart; and the Greeks as soon as they were come to Tenedon, armed them in the evening, and went privily towards Troy. And when the Trojans went to bed, then Sinon opened the Horse and went out and lighted this fire, and shewed to them that were without; and without delay, they that were laid in wait, entred into the City by the gate that was broken. And the Knights issued out, and they slew the Trojans in their houses where they slept. Thus entred the Greeks into the City, and slew men, women and children, and took all that they found in their houses, and slew above twenty thousand ere it was day. They robbed the Temples, and the cry arose horrible. When King Priamus heard the cry, (he knew that Æneas and Anthenor had betrayed him) he arose hastily and went into his Temple of Apollo, that was within his Palace, and kneeled before his high altar. Cassandra fled on the other side, as one out of her wits, into the Temple of Minerva, weeping with great sorrow: and the other Noble-women abode still in the Palace in weeping and tears.

When the morning came, the Greeks (by the conduct of Æneas and Anthenor that were open Traitors to their City, also to their King) entred into the Palace of Illion, where they found no defence, and put all to death that they found. Then Pyrrhus entred the Temple of Apollo, and found there King Priamus: then he ran upon him with a naked sword, in sight of Æneas and Anthenor) he slew there King Priamus before the high Altar, which was sprinkled with his blood. Queen Hecuba and Polixena fled, and knew not whither to go; and it happened, that she met with Æneas, and then she said to him in great fury, Ha, ha, Felon, Traitor, from whence is come to thee so great cruelty, that thou hast brought them with thee that have slain King Priamus, that hath done to thee so much good, and set thee in magnificence, also hast betrayed the country where thou wert born, and the City that thou oughtest to keep: at the least let it suffice, and refrain thee now of thy intent, and have pity on this unhap-

py

by Polixena, that among so many children as thou hast done, thou canst not have grace to do one good deed, for to take her from death and to give Greeks the her. Æneas (moved with pity) received Polixena in his guard, and conveyed her into a secret place.

Among these things King Thelamon set in the Temple of Minerva to keeping Andromeda, the wife of Hector, and Cassandra, and set the City in fire in all places, and burnt it all except only the houses of the Traitors. When the City of Troy was all burnt, King Agamemnon assembled the most noble of Greece in the Temple of Minerva: and when they were all assembled, he required of them two things; one was, that they should keep their promise with the Traitors; the other, that they should take good advice to part the prey of the City.

The answer of the Greeks was, That they would hold their faith with the Traitors, for the first point; and for the second, every man should bring all the prey in common, and there part to each man after his desert. Then Thelamon said they should burn Helen, for whom so many worthy Kings and Princes had died. And there was a great murmure thereupon, that Agamemnon, Ulysses, and Menelaus, had much a do to save her. But Ulysses with his fair speech said to them so much of diverse things that they were content Helen should have no harm. Then Agamemnon did so much to all the other, that for his reward, Cassandra the Daughter of King Priamus was delivered unto him. While that the Greeks held yet their Parliament, there came to them Æneas and Anthenor, and apparelled them how Helenus had answered blames the Trojans of the enterprise that they made against the Greeks, and counselled them to put the body of Achilles in a sepulture, which they would have given to the Gounos, and bringe them therefore they would save his life, and they accorded to them. And then Andromeda and Helenus intreated for the two Sons of Hector, which were saved.

After this honour, they ordained, that all the noble women that were escaped from death, should go whether they would freely, or dwell there still if it is pleased them. And after these things done, they purposed to depart from Troy: but a great Tempest began to arise that endured a whole month before they could go to Sea. Then the Greeks asked of Chalcas the cause of this trouble; and he answered, that the puissances Infernal were not yet appeased

appeased for the effusion of the blood of Achilles, that was slain in the Temple, for the love of Polixena, and to appease the Gods, it behoveth to sacrifice Polixena, for whom Achilles dyed.

Then Pyrrhus enquired diligently where Polixena was, that was cause of his Fathers death. Agamemnon demanded of Anthenor; which said he knew not where she was, wherein he lied not: yet for to make an end of all ebils, he enquired so much, that Polixena was found in an ancient Tower; then he went and drew her out by force, and presented her unto King Agamemnon, which sent her to Pyrrhus, he sent her to the Sepulture of Achilles to be slain: and as they led her, there was no King nor Prince but had great sorrow, to see so fair a woman lost, without she had deserved it; and they had delivered her, if Chalcas had not said, the Tempest would not cease until she were dead.

When Polixena was before the Sepulture of Achilles, she excused her of the death of Achilles, and said that he was much sorry for his death, and the Kings and Princes of Greece suffered her to dye against Justice, yet she had rather dye, than live with them that had slain all her friends. When she had finished her words, Pyrrhus smote her with his Sword, (in the sight of the Queen her mother) and cut her in pieces, and cast them all about the Sepulture. When Hecuba saw her daughter slain, she fell in a swound, and after went out of her wit, and assailed with her teeth and nails all she might come by, and hurt many of the Greeks. Then they took her by force, and led her into an Ile, and stoned her to death. Thus the Queen Hecuba ended her life, and the Greeks made for her a noble Sepulture, which Sepulture appeareth yet in the same Ile to this day.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of the dissention that was moved because of the Palladium between Thelamon and Ulysses; and how Aeneas and Anthenor were exiled out of Troy: and how the Greeks returned, and of their adventures.

While the Greeks sojourned at Troy, and could not depart for the great Tempest after they had destroyed the City, King Thelamon made his quarrel before King Agamemnon for the Palladium that Ulysses had, saying, that he had not so well deserved it as he had done, that he had so many times succoured the Host with victual, and also had defended it by his great prowess: whereas

whereas the Host of the Greeks had been in danger to have been lost, had not he been; and said, he had slain King Polimnestor, and after slew Polidorus, and brought a great treasure he found, to the Host of the Greeks. Also he had slain the King of Phrigie, and brought his goods to the Host, and alledged then that he had gotten many Realms to the Seigniory of Greece, and many other valiances he had done to the honour of the Greeks: and said moreover, that Ulysses had no prowess, but only subtility, and fair speaking to deceive men, and by him we have gotten great shame, that where we might have vanquished the Trojans by Arms, now we have vanquished them by deceit and falshood.

To these words answered Ulysses, That by his valour and wit the Trojans were vanquished, and if he had not been, the Trojans had been yet in glory in the City. And said to Thelamon, Surely the Palladium was never conquered by your prowess, but by my wit: and the Greeks knew not what it was: and I knew that Troy could not be taken as long as it was in the same, I went secretly into the City, and did so much that it was delivered unto me, and after we took the City. To this answered Thelamon injuriously, and Ulysses to him in like manner, that they became mortal enemies each to other: Thelamon menaced Ulysses unto death openly: Yet after this matter was well discussed, Agamemnon and Menelaus judged that Ulysses should keep the Palladium: (some said they made this judgment, forasmuch as Ulysses by his fair speaking had saved Helen from death, that Thelamon would have had dead:) And with this judgment they could not be content, for the greatest part of the Host said, that Thelamon ought better to have the Palladium than Ulysses: therefore Thelamon spake to Agamemnon and Menelaus many injurious words, and said that he would be their mortal enemy from thenceforth. For this cause Agamemnon, Menelaus, and Ulysses, kept all three together: and had always with them a great company of valiant Knights. And on the morrow after, early in the morning, Thelamon was found slain in his bed, and had wounds in many places of his body, whereof arose a great cry in the Host, and gave all the blame to the three Kings before rehearsed.

Pyrrhus that loved King Thelamon, said many injurious words to Ulysses: Then Ulysses doubted, and the next night following

leaving he and his men entred into their ships secretly and left the Palladium [illegible] Pyrrhus his leave to burn the house of Thelamon, and murthered Priam for a pledge of [illegible] to carry with him into his own country, as being a honourable [illegible]. This hate was great between Pyrrhus and King Agamemnon and his brother; but Anthenor made the peace, and after gave a dinner to all the Nobles of Greece, and made them fair gifts.

Among these things, the Greeks requested Æneas that he [illegible] his party, because he his Patrons; for this cause they banished him out of Troy for ever. And when Æneas saw he might not abide there, he prayed them earnestly, that he might have the two and twenty ships which Paris had with him into Greece, and they granted to him his request, and gave him four months space to furnish them of all such necessaries that they lacked. Anthenor banished also from Troy, and sent with him a great number of Trojans; but the history telleth not whether he would go. Æneas greatly hated Anthenor, forasmuch as by him he was banished out of Troy; and was in great sorrow why Anthenor was not so soon banished as he. For this cause Æneas assembled all the Trojans, and [illegible] friends and [illegible] them since that Troyans hath not [illegible] we have lost the country, we cannot live without a Governour; and if we will do by my counsel, we shall chuse Anthenor, your King; for he is wise enough to go before you. This counsel seemed good to the Trojans, and they sent for Anthenor that [illegible] he was come, Æneas [illegible] a great [illegible] upon him, and [illegible] the chiefest [illegible] in Troy. Then the Trojans [illegible] him that he should rule, since that the war was finished, and that he should not be [illegible] again. Said Æneas, Shall we have [illegible] a Traitor, [illegible] his villany hath caused Polixena the fair Daughter of King Priamus to die, by him I was banished out of Troy, that should have conducted [illegible], and now I [illegible] Æneas said [illegible] the Trojans that they banished Anthenor for ever out of Troy, and constrained him to go presently out of the [illegible].

Anthenor then went [illegible] Sea, with a great company of Trojans, and fell among Thracians, who [illegible] him and [illegible] of his men, and but [illegible] his [illegible] in the end Anthenor escaped from them, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

since named Germany, whereof Teides was Lord and King, a just man and a courteous. In this Land arrived Anchises with a few ships, and rested on the side of the greater Isle, that was nigh unto the Pont. He saw the Country fair, full of woods and fountains, and there he builded a City, and fortified it with walls and good Towers. And when the Trojans knew thereof, many went thither and dwelt there with Anchises, and the City grew and was full of people, and Anchises governed him well in every thing. Now, that he was in grace with King Teides, and was the second person after the King in his Realm, and named his City Corinthemetralum.

Cassandra that was left at Troy, had much sorrow for the mischiefs that were taken to her friends; and cared not to keep and the Greeks demanded of her their estate in their returning home; she said to them, that they should suffer many great perils ere they got into their Country; and after said to Agamemnon, that of his own house should kill him. So it happened to him after, and to all the other, like as Cassandra had foretold. Of King Thelamon were left two Sons of two Queens, the eldest named Hermakes of the Queen Glaucia; and the other of the Queen Thelaida, and he name Anchyfara, these two Children King Thelamon nourished till they were able to bear Arms.

Among these things, Agamemnon and Menelaus demanded leave to return into their Lands; and the most part of the Host gave them leave, being less worse treated by as they had been suspected of the death of Thelamon with Ulysses which was slain alway like a thief, wherefore if he died that he was culpable of his death. Thus these two Brethren went to Sea to return home, in the beginning of winter, when the Sea is most dangerous; soon after, the other Greeks went to Sea, as folks end advised for the doubts of the Sea, and had their Ships all laden with riches of the City of Troy; and for the desire they had to be at home in their own Country, they returned back in the midst of the winter, and set apart all dangers which fell unto them. About the hour of noon, came a great Tempest, and surprised them suddenly with thunder and rain, with wind and great waves; that rent their Ships were any there and brake their masts, and rent them into. And when night came, which was

long

long and dark, the Ships left each other. In sailing before the winds, some in one place, some in another, and many were burnt with Lightning and Thunder, and many sunk in the Sea; and the great riches of Troy lost. Oilus Ajax that had crucified in this company, had all perished and he himself by force of the waves and lost all which Cassandra, as aforesaid, Cassandra which the water he had punished, and for a great while after the greatest, more looking for death than life: and after came others likewise, that were saved by Cassandra. This punishment came to Ajax, forasmuch as he drew Cassandra out of the Temple of Minerva. And it happeneth oft-times, that many be punished for the sin and treason of one man.

CHAP. XXVIII.

How King Nauplus and Caynchis his Son did send many Ships of the Greeks in their return, for the death of King Agamemnon, and of the exile of Diomedes, and of his calling back by Egea his wife.

At this time there was a King in Greece named Nauplus, a [illegible] and [illegible], and his Nauplus sent upon the Sea of Greece towards the Rocks, in the which Sea were great Rocks and many Mountains and Mills of sand which were perilous. This King was Father of Palamedes that was slain before Troy, and had a Son named Cetus; there was not a Knight in Greece so rich as he was.

Nauplus there were some that people there, that could not be in rest without annoying of others. Wherefore Nauplus and his Son King Cetus, or Caynchis, that Palamedes was not slain in battel, in as the Poets say, but he was slain unjustly by treason and Diomedes, Agamemnon and Menelaus, and made and counterfeit a false Letter, wherein was contained that Palamedes would have betrayed the Host of the Greeks, whilst he was Governour of the Host, for a great quantity of gold: and they made this Letter to be put in the Tent of a Knight that was slain. Then Ulysses treated with one of the Secretaries of Palamedes, for a great summ of money, such as the Letters contained: this Secretary for the summ of Ulysses, put this summ of money under the head of Palamedes pillow, he slept. And soon as the Secretary had so done, then Ulysses slew this Secretary, privily, and so much that this Letter came into the hands of the Greeks, that read it, and were all be-

[illegible] they sawe the treasure in writing, and the [illegible] into diuers places. They went then to his Tent, and found the truth of this thing, & presently they would haue slaine Palamedes: but that he offered [illegible] to [illegible] against whom [illegible] there was none [illegible] against him. Then [illegible] Ulysses [illegible] and Palamedes continued still in his dignity.

After this thing was [illegible], Ulysses and Dyomedes told Palamedes, that they knew a pit wherein was much treasure, and that they would [illegible] part: and so the next night following. When night was come they went all three without any more company, and [illegible] Palamedes to go down into the pit [illegible], and [illegible] as soon as he was within, the other two cast stones upon him and slew him, and after returned to their Tents priuily. This thing done, there [illegible] King Naulus [illegible] of the death of Palamedes: [illegible] coming to [illegible] of the Greeks. [illegible] that the Greeks [illegible] the [illegible] passe along by his Kingdom, then King Naulus did proclaim in all his Realm, that men should make great fires every night upon the [illegible] of the Sea side. And this did he, that when the Greeks [illegible] fires, they [illegible] haven: and if they came, they should [illegible] and they should not escape without perill. It was thus done as Naulus had ordained; for there were more than [illegible] ships of the Greeks split and broken against the rocks, [illegible] that were therein were drowned, [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] that escaped were Agamemnon, Menelaus, and Dyomedes, and others that shall be named hereafter.

[illegible] that was called Naulus, had great sorrow that Agamemnon was escaped: then he thought long, how he might [illegible] and when he was arriued in his own land, he wrote a letter to Clytemnestra, the wife of Agamemnon: and [illegible], that for certain Agamemnon [illegible]

hand

hand, had chouſed one of the Daughters of King Priamus, and brought her into his Lodgings for to make her Queen, and to put out Clytemneſtra, or kill her: therefore Cetus admonished her, that ſhe might in time provide for her ſelf. Clytemneſtra believed theſe Letters, and changed Cetus, and thought that he would avenge her of her Husband. This Clytemneſtra in the abſence of her Husband loved a man named Egiſtus, by whom ſhe had a Daughter named Erigone: ſhe loved more Egiſtus, than ever ſhe did her Husband, though he was come of low blood. But it is the cuſtom of a woman, that hath amiſs, to take unto her one of leſs value than her Husband is. She had treated with Egiſtus, that the firſt night Agamemnon ſhould come and lye with her, he ſhould run upon him and ſlay him. This thing being done as ſhe purpoſed, King Agamemnon ſlain, and laid in the earth; Clytemneſtra ſhortly after took to Husband her Lover Egiſtus King of Michenas.

Agamemnon thus ſlain, had a Son of this Clytemneſtra named Horeſtes, a young Child, which Calibus his Couſin had in keeping, and took him from his Mother, to the end ſhe ſhould not ſlay him; and after ſent him to the King of Creet, Idomeus, that was his Uncle. He had great joy of him, ſo had his wife Tharaſa alſo, that loved him as much as Clytemneſtra her daughter. Neat had no more children but her. She was a fair young maid. Thus as Cetus had written to Clytemneſtra the wife of Agamemnon, in like manner he wrote to the wife of Dyomedes, named Egee, who was Daughter to King Polinites of Arſimena, and Mother of Allandrus, that returned from Troy with Dyomedes his Brother in law. It happened in their returning, that they went into the land of King Telephus, with a great company of men of Armes, and aſſaled them; and they defended themſelves ſtrongly. Allandrus ſlew many of the Knights of Telephus, wherefore he was ſore diſpleaſed, and took a great ſpear, and ouerthrew him againſt Allandrus, that he ſlew him. Dyomedes to avenge his death, ſlew many Knights of Telephus, and recouered the body of Allandrus and bare it into his Ship.

Thus ſlain Allandrus, but it was not ſo reported to Egee his Mother; it was told her that Dyomedes her Husband had ſlain him to have all the Seignioury of Archimena, wherefore Allandrus had the one half againſt his Mother Egee. Of theſe tydings,

and

sons of them that Cetus had begotten. Eace had enmity with Dyomedes the husband, and would not receive Dyomedes for their Lord. Thus when Dyomedes returned, neither his wife nor sons would receive him, but banished him out of his country for ever. There he happened to arrive in Salentine, where King Daunus the father of King Turnus was King, who received him, and Dyomedes was culpable of the death of his father, King Ulysses; whereupon he commanded that [illegible] should be slain. But Dyomedes hearing thereof fled from thence, King Demophoon and King Arthmas being arrived in their own Lands, were banished in like manner. From thence they arrived in Pylos at Pylos Nestor, which received them well gladly for. Thus King Diomedes purposed to go into their Lands with men of arms, and take vengeance on their people. But Pylus Nestor blamed them thereof; and counselled them, that they should not receive them for their Lords, and promise them great liberties. Which did they as Nestor counselled them; and so long and long after, but their people received them.

While Æneas abode in Troy to repair his Ships, he answered many assaults of his neighbours, that would have taken the remnant of the Trojans. Nevertheless he did not abide long, yet than his term assigned by the Greeks, he assembled the Trojans and counselled them that they should send for Dyomedes to be their King, and said, he would come willingly, forasmuch as he was banished out of his country; and he was both wise and valiant. So they sent to seek Dyomedes and found him, who came and found the Trojans besieged by their neighbours Rutuans. Æneas then prepared to battle; in which Dyomedes bare himself so valiantly, that he took some prisoners, and hanged many as Thieves. In the first battle he behaved himself so, that he got the upper hand of his enemies, and conquered them all; so as there was none of his neighbours that durst assail the Trojans.

During these things the Navy of Æneas was made ready, whereupon he took shipping with Anchises, his father, and having at Sea, they resolved to go and seek an habitation where the Gods and fortune would assign them. During their abode many perils happened, and journeying at random, they came to Helleslpont, from thence to Tuscany in Italy. From Hyperia they

they sailed to Carthage, and again to Italy. The story whereof who list to peruse, let him read Virgil.

When Egee the wife of Dyomedes knew that the Trojans had entertained Dyomedes, and that he had discomfited their enemies, she doubted that Dyomedes would take vengeance on her. She counselled with her people, and by their advisement sent for him to come unto her: who came, and had good entertainment. In like manner did sundry Lords that had been exiled return again to their Wives, and enjoyed their old Seignories as many as had escaped the danger of the Sea.

CHAP. XXIX.

How Horestes Son of King Agamemnon, cruelly avenged himself for the death of his Father. And how King Ulysses after sundry perilous adventures, returned to his Country.

THen Horestes Son of King Agamemnon, who was about twenty four years of age, and brought up under King Idumeus, was by Idumeus made Knight, at whose Knighting was great feasting. Then Horestes prayed him that he would help him to revenge the death of his Father, and to recover his Lands again. Whereupon Idumeus delivered to him a thousand armed men. And Horestes gathered out of other places another thousand: so going toward Michinas, he went by Trasim where Forensis was Governour, of whom he got an hundred souldiers: this did Forensis for the hatred he bare to Egistus, because the said Egistus having espoused his Daughter, forsook her for the love of Clytemnestra. So he joyned with Horestes, to make war against Egistus. This expedition was taken in hand at the beginning of May. When they came before Michinas, those that kept the City would not yield it. He then besieged it round: for Horestes had answer from the Gods, that he should be avenged of his Mother with his own hands, albeit she was closed within that fortified City. Egistus was not at this time in that City, but was gone to procure aid from other places, against the coming of Horestes, by the instigation of his wife Clytemnestra.

When Horestes understood thereof, he secretly laid a great Ambush of Armed men, to surprise Egistus in his return, and therewith gave fresh assaults to the City: which being but ill fortified was taken after fifteen days siege: who appointing his men to keep due watch, that none should go out nor in at the

Gates,

Orest, went himself to the Palace where before he took his sister, committing her to prison, and causing all to be put to death that were any way guilty of his Father's death. The following returned Egisthus back his own land, thinking to be Lord of the Citie of the City, but by the way he was taken by the Kinsmen of Horestes, who flew all his men and brought him prisoner to Argos.

And the morrow Horestes caused his mother Clytemnestra to be brought before him, each one, saying unto her, Thou wicked woman, whom no love, neither to him be ever at her, only thinking, and that be cut off her two Paps, and after slew her, even he commanded her body to be drawn into the Valley, and there to be left for the Birds of the air to devour. Then he made Egisthus to be stripped, and drawn naked through the City, afterwards to be hanged; in like manner serve he with all others, whom he found to have been culpable of his Father's death. This vengeance took Horestes for the death of his King Agamemnon his Father.

Menelaus having endured many perils by sea, at length arrived in Greece, bringing with him Helen his wife, hearing of the death of his brother, and how treacherously Horestes had put his uncle Agisthus to death, and also informed with his daughter, that time came unto Menelaus the greatest Rulers of Greece, to see, see, to whole, like all the Greeks had suffered so much trouble and vexation. From Greece Menelaus sailed to Michenes, and told Horestes that he was not minded to be either King or Governour there, for that he was forced against to wage his own Brother. Nevertheless Menelaus assembled the Nobles all the chief Nobles of Greece, to consider Horestes of his Wrongs and Government, for the grievous murthering of his father. Horestes excused himself showed saying, that the Gods had appointed him to do that which he did.

Neither the Gods of Athens could not, nor would not be charged, in maintaining Horestes therefore Agamemnon that hath his birthright, which Challenge of his being never more accepted, Horestes was judged guilty, and suffered him to enjoy his Kingdom. But upon this quarrel Horestes committed fifty mortal Battels against Menelaus, that he should have great aid and help to him. Orestes commanding King Menelaus, that he should be Mediator, commanded and caused such to agree, that Horestes took to wife Hermione the Daughter of King Menelaus

[illegible] and of Helen. [illegible] Fergona, the daughter of Eufrosynah of Corinth, who had great [illegible] that he hanged herself, being [illegible] that Paris [illegible] in [illegible].

During these affairs, Ulysses came from Greece with the merchants ships, for he [illegible] at his own, and the chief of his [illegible] by [illegible]. After which, [illegible] in the Country of King Alcinoon, where he lost the rest of his [illegible] of that Country [illegible] King, if he [illegible] by the [illegible] of [illegible] in the Country of King Alcinoon [illegible] for the death of his son Palamedes; yet there he [illegible] the matter to his satisfaction, that he got from them, [illegible] again into Greece, [illegible] King Alcinoon [illegible] to see him [illegible] of his adventures [illegible] Troy, [illegible] Ulysses [illegible] great [illegible] and [illegible] and with he had lost all his men and goods that he brought from Troy, King Alcinoon [illegible] on him [illegible] and gave him [illegible] [illegible] from the King [illegible] that he would take his [illegible] King Alcinoon, [illegible] he [illegible].

The Ulysses returning from Greece, came unto King Alcinoon [illegible] and much delighted [illegible] from Greece Ulysses [illegible] Penelope his wife [illegible] [illegible] and into certain of his [illegible] [illegible] the truce of [illegible] King Ulysses Thelemonon coming thither [illegible] King Alcinoon that he would [illegible] King Alcinoon [illegible] a great company of [illegible] which Alcinoon willing [illegible] and as a sign arrived in his [illegible] of his enemies. Now there [illegible] came to his palace, where he [illegible] of people, and especially [illegible] for the coming, which the [illegible] came from all parts, with [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

of which Assaracus was a great friend both to him and to Peleus, to whose counsel and help, the messengers having been sent Assaracus, returned to Pyrrhus, advising him of his friends advice. Hereupon Pyrrhus called such, and making towards Thessaly, they were by a sudden Tempest driven in as the Poet Scepsiadius, saith a mile from Thessaly, near about where Peleus was to the Mariner. Albeit Pyrrhus being a Prince to call himself, and take fresh air, and by chance he went walking to the Cave where Peleus was hidden: and passing along the bushes he fell into the hole, where was the descent into the cave, where he found Peleus his Grandfather. Peleus knowing him by his countenance, as he resembled much his Father Achilles, and much also unto him, and more unto unto him all his misfortunes and the wrongs that he had sustained by the means of Acastus and his Dame Astioche herself came to Philistines and Menalippus, the Sons of Acastus, who were abusing in a great sort by Peleus Pyrrhus apparelled himself in longerly apparels and leaving his Grandfather with his sons, were alone with Menalippus, who enquired of him, what he was of Pyrrhus said, he was a Grecian, that returned from Troy, for comming into Thessaly, had struck his life from Shipwreck, and all that he had in the sea, being now hidden to hide for his fortunes sake, therefore he his desired them, of their day humanity and courtesie, with whom they would give him some thing to drink. Menalippus hereupon said, that he should drink, which he should have granted.

Hereupon this parley a great Boar came running by them, as the fear whereof Menalippus not course to his hounds and followed on the chase; and immediately Philistines called unto his horse to rest himself, Pyrrhus saw him by unknown, then him and Menalippus afterward he returning again, was slain by Pyrrhus. Then Pyrrhus drew his two swords, the Pythium of Thetis the goddess of Achilles the Father, thinking from thence, he met with Chimera, one of the grandsons of Acastus, of whom remaining mores the Sea, called Aphrodisia, and thinking [illegible] he [illegible] him, he drew his sword, and going to [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] and to [illegible] to the [illegible] and meeting with King Acastus, the King asked him who

he said? I am (saith he) one of the sons of King Priamus of Troy, who was slain yesterday by Pyrrhus. Whereto he Pyrrhus (saith the King?) he answered, yea, saith he, and he was looking towards the sea-side, Pyrrhus being by, whom we would have slain him, but that Thetis hath taken Pyrrhus, and rapt him, saying: Go out, Achilles, where art thou? wilt thou kill my father as thou did mine? and touching the Mirmidons, and thus saying, he laid he was sent to the sea that he was about to drink withal. Then Pyrrhus replied, saying: The King Acastus my father, hath wrongfully exiled King Peleus the husband; let him return him unto his right, and I will save his life. King Acastus was content therewith: then a peace was concluded between them all, Hyppe and Cyle which were together. After this Acastus said to Peleus, I am old, and can no longer govern this Realm; and those are gone that should have succeeded me in this kingdom. Therefore if it please you, let Pyrrhus my son succeed me on him the Government. Peleus was well content: and then was commandement given to all the Barons of Thessaly, that they should be obedient to Pyrrhus as their King and Sovereign: whereto the Barons with great joy and liking accorded. Thus was Pyrrhus crowned King of Thessaly, and afterwards the same crowned King of all Greece. Hermione daughter of Cyrus, being alive, leaving behind him two sons, Mirtilus and Lamus. Lamus was slain, and the other Pyrrhus murthered in Angos the Kingdom. The murder was done at Illyrius, and a man by his name Nauplius, named Delphidius.

After all these things accomplished, Acastus wrought with Pyrrhus the two Sons in Thessaly, by the consent of Pyrrhus; and when Pyrrhus was promoted to his Royal Majesty, he became enamoured Hermione, daughter of Helen, and wife to Horestes. Then he in secretness, and without his wonting circumstance, that he got her away from her husband into Thessaly, and took her to his wife. Horestes was sore grieved at this injury; yet he durst not attempt him with battel in his own Realm, but fain he would revenge himself of this indignity, so soon as ever he could devise a mean after that. Pyrrhus went to Delphos, to give thanks unto the god Apollo, for the good fortune he had obtained in Thessaly, in revenging his father's wrongs, and getting the Kingdom, and leaving in the palace regent with Andromache, (sometime the

[illegible] of Hector, and Laomedon his young Sonne in his armes it was found, that Andromache had with child by Pyrrhus; whereat Hermione took displeasure, and sent word to certifie her Father, how Pyrrhus for the love of Andromache had forsaken her, requesting him, that during the absence of Pyrrhus at Delphos, he would come and kill Andromache and Laomedon her sonne. At her request Menelaus came and with a strong band at Andromache, and caught in her armes Laomedon her young sonne, and ran into the City crying for aide.

Upon this occasion the City arose in Armes, to defend Andromache and her young sonne from the daughter; wherewhen Menelaus was forced to retire [illegible] his purpose. Whereupon Horeca [illegible] fighting at Delphos, he met with all the Priests, and slew them with his own hand. Thus his Horeca rendred again his wife, and carried her into his own Realme. Whom Pyrrhus was next, Peleus and Thetis took Andromache that was with child by Pyrrhus, with her sonne Laomedon, and sent them to the City of Molossus, where Andromache was delivered of a goodly Sonne, which she named Achilleides. This Achilleides when he was grown to years, helpe his Mother Laomedon to be King of Thessaly, and wished for his sake all the Trojans should be safe sent. Here the Story saith, that the Children of King Menon (which Menon) Achilles slew before Troy, [illegible] King Priamus married by his sonne Troylus, came in very early [illegible] Troy, and opening her Brothers Sepulchre, took out his bones; which so soon as she had, she with them banished suddenly, no man knew which way: and it is said, that either it was a Goddesse, or the Daughter of a Goddesse.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of a Vision that Ulysses had in his sleep, and how Thelegonus the Son of Ulysses by Queen Circe, came to seek Ulysses and slew him, not knowing who he was.

As Ulysses was sleeping on his bed, he saw a vision in which there seemed before him, a wonderfull fair creature, the most beautiful that ever he saw, which he would fain have embraced, but the Angels would not suffer him. And he going about it, the Angels asked him what he would have; he answered that he was desirous to joyn with it in carnal copulation. Then said

the

the Image: Oh, a wofull conjunction will this be, for the [illegible] [illegible] of us [illegible], to him seemed, that the Image held a Spear, about the head was a pennon, cunningly wrought all over with fishes. Also to him seemed, that the Image bare [illegible] and said: This sign be betokened destruction. Then [illegible] Ulysses awoke, he was troubled to [illegible] to know what it might [illegible] of his Realm, [illegible] the presage; who having considered thereof, said: That his own Son should kill him. When this he hearing [illegible] caused him to be apprehended and surely kept. [illegible] alone, where [illegible] he kept the sure [illegible] but those few of his own [illegible] at certain times by [illegible] the Castle being watered round [illegible] that in his return from [illegible] where Circe was Queen and [illegible] the cunningest woman in the world in [illegible]

This Circe by her witchcraft [illegible] Ulysses stay with her as long as she listed, and conceived by him a Son, whom she named Thelagonus. And when the time of Ulysses his dwelling in [illegible] Thelagonus being grown to the years, and being [illegible] knew of his Mother, who was his Father: she [illegible] told him who was his Father, and where he did dwell.

Thelagonus very glad hereof, and desiring to see his Father, [illegible] and hearing where [illegible] he went thither: and coming on a Sunday morning he requested those that kept the bridge, that they would let him go in to speak with Ulysses. The Porters would by no means yield thereto, but thrust him back churlishly: whereat he taking displeasure, struck one on the neck with his fist, and beat him dead, and seeing upon the other, cast them all off the Bridge, whereupon they made a great cry [illegible] that the people of the Castle [illegible] Thelagonus, [illegible] saw wrung his Sword out of his hand, [illegible] he slew [illegible] and was himself hurt in many places.

[illegible] Ulysses [illegible] Telegonus, who had hidden one of [illegible] with a part of the [illegible] which he [illegible] not knowing [illegible] he was, and [illegible]

[illegible] Telegonus, taking himself [illegible] Ulysses, not knowing who he was, [illegible] great hurt [illegible] him. [illegible] Ulysses [illegible] of his [illegible]

[illegible] Circe [illegible] Ulysses [illegible] Acrisius [illegible] Alter whose head [illegible]

Printed: that being published the more plentifully, mens turns may be more easily served. And as for the sundry Authors that have written of this matter, namely, Homer, Dictes and Deres, albeit their writings in many circumstances do disagree, yet in describing the Destruction of Troy, they all accord it to have been in manner as is said, utterly ruinated and laid waste for ever, with such a wonderful Effusion of the blood of so many worthy Kings, Princes, Dukes, Earls, Barons and Knights, and such an exceeding number of soldiers, as here is mentioned.

And look what pleasure or commodity men reap by perusing this Book, let him remember the praise and the thanks due therefore unto Almighty God, who my especiall right gracious Lady, who not only caused me to undertake this translation, but hath also bountifully rewarded me for my labours. To whose good liking I humbly dedicate this work, beseeching her Grace, and all other Gentlemen that the same, to accept in good part my simple endeavour herein. And I most humbly pray unto Almighty God, that the example of these cruel wars and desolation of this famous City, may be a warning to all other Cities and People, to flee Adultery, and all the other vices, the causes of wars and Destruction, and that all true Christians may learn to live godly, and in hyocherly love and concord together. Amen.

PErgama flere volo, Fata Danaïs data solo,
Solo capta dolo: capta, reducta solo.
Causa mali talis, Meretrix fuit adulatrix;
Fœmina lasciva, Fœmina plena malis:
Si fuerit fœta; si vita sequitur honesta,
Si erit ignota, non erit absque nota.
Pallas perna Paridem, Paridis modo, Thetis ex pridem.
Et fuctuta Ideam, ne redeat in Ideam.
Rumor de veteri, facies venatra timeri,
Cras potentia fiori, turpis fiere beti.
Sorta quid equidis, aliorum quæ cæteris tradis?
Cur tu non cladis, conscia clade cadis?
Fœmina digna malis, amante adore priori;
Reddita victori, delicisque suori.

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THE DESTRUCTION OF TROY, THE Third Book.

Wherein is ſhewed

How the City of *TROY* was by *Priamus*, Son of King *Laomedon*, re-edified and repaired, more ſtrong, and better fortified, than ever it was before.

And how for the raviſhment of Dame *Helen*, Wife of King *Menelaus* of *Greece*, the ſaid City was totally deſtroyed, and *Priamus* with *Hector*, and all his Sons ſlain, with many of their Nobles out of number, as hereafter ſhall appear.

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THE DESTRUCTION OF TROY.

The Third Book.

CHAP. I.

How King Priamus re edified the City of Troy, more strong than ever it was before; of his Sons and Daughters. And how after many Councils, he sent Ambassadors and Petitioners into Greece, to demand his Sister Exione, that Ajax kept.

You have heard of the second Destruction of Troy, how Hercules has taken prisoner Priamus the Son of King Laomedon, and put him to Prison, [illegible] Dares of Phrygia [illegible] his Father [illegible] noble Joar in a strange Country, where he has been long, therefore he was not at that [illegible] Priamus he wedded a very noble Lady, daughter of Eyetion, King of Thrace, by whom he had five Sons and three Daughters of great beauty. The first of his Sons was named Hector, the most martial knight of the world. The second was named Paris and he surnamed Alexander, which was the fairest knight of the world, and the last [illegible] of a [illegible] The fourth was named [illegible]

was called Troilus, one of the best Knights that was in his time.

Virgil recounteth he had two other Sons by his Wife, the one was named Polidorus. This Polidorus was sent by King Priamus with great plenty of Gold unto a King his friend, to have aid against the Greeks. But this King seeing that King Priamus was in strife against the Greeks, and also being moved with covetousness slew Polidorus, and hurled him in the sea of the Sea. The other Son was named Ganimedes, whom Jupiter stole away, and made him his Bottle-carrier, instead of Hebe the Daughter of Juno, whom he put out of that office. The eldest Daughter of King Priamus was named Creusa, who was wife to Æneas; this Eneas was Son of Anchyles, and Venus of Numida. The second Daughter was named Cassandra, she was a noble virgin, learned with Sciences, and knew things that were to come. The third was named Polixena, she was the fairest Daughter, that was known in all the world. Besides these Children heretofore rehearsed, King Priamus had thirty bastard Sons, by divers women, that were valiant Knights and hardy.

When King Priamus was in a strange Country, very much employed in the protection of Troy, together with his Queen and Children came to him that the King Laomedon his Father was slain, and the Castle of his Mother was put to ashes, their Daughters beaten into servitude, and his sister Exione.

At this sorrowfull tydings he was grieved, wept bitterly, and lamented lamentacione. He left the Siege, and with his Company intertained hastily to Troy, and when he came to Troy, he begun to make great Cirum. The Citizens the City in honour, that he [illegible] the Citizens with great and great Delight [illegible]. The City was so great, that the circuit [illegible] Poliney. And in that time was none in the World so great [illegible]

In this City were six Gates, the one was named Dardane, the second Ilaticus, the third Helias, the fourth Cheres, the fifth [illegible] Anemonides. The Gates were great [illegible] there were there in the City rich Matrons [illegible]

places, for the Citizens to sport in. In this City dwelt men of all Crafts and Merchants that went and came in traffick from all parts of the world. In the middle of it ran a River, named Pascus, which bare ships that did bring great profit unto the Citizens.

When the City was finished, King Priamus did cause to come all the Inhabitants of the Country thereabouts, and made them dwell in the City, and there came so many, that there was neber City better furnished with brave Nobility, and Citizens, than it was. There were found many Games, as the Chess-play, the Tables and Dice, with divers other Games. In the open place of the City, upon a Rock, King Priamus did build his rich Palace named Ilion: that was one of the richest and strongest in all the world. It was of height five hundred paces besides the height of the Towers, whereof there was great plenty, so high, as it seemed to them that saw them from far, they touch the Heaven. And in this Palace King Priamus did make the richest Hall that was at that time in all the world, within which was his Throne, and the Table whereupon he did eat, and held his Estate among his Nobles, Princes and Barons, was of gold and silver, precious stones, as it of them.

In this Hall, mount-quare, was an Alter of Gold with precious stones, consecrated in the name and worship of Jupiter their God: unto which Alter, men went up twenty steps: upon the Alter was the Image of Jupiter, fifteen foot high: all furnished with precious stones. For in that God Jupiter was all the trust, hope and trust of King Priamus, to [illegible] strong and mighty.

But how he was that he had so fair a City, strong, and well furnished with people, and so wealthy of goods: he began to consider some Husbandry, at the wrongs the Greeks had done unto him, and thought how he might revenge him. He assembled his [illegible] and held a Court. At this Court [illegible] for he was in the parts of Paphlagonia, [illegible] Priamus [illegible] Priamus [illegible] all his [illegible]

between them both, forasmuch as Paris was unarmed, and not able to prevent him: and so Æneas led him into the City, to the end that Menelaus should not slay him. Then Hector assaulted Menelaus, and weened to have taken him: but there came to the rescue great plenty of Chivalry of the Greeks, wherefore Hector could not come to his intent, then he thrust in, and smote among the other, with help of his foth, that the Greeks fled. And then night coming on made the battel cease.

CHAP. XIV.

How Priamus would have had King Thoas hanged, and how they fought the fifth battel, in which Hector slew three Kings, and how Dyomedes slew the Sagittary.

IN the morning King Priamus would not fight that day, but sent for his council, to wit, Hector, Paris, Troylus, and Deiphobus, Æneas, Anthenor and Polidamas, and said unto them: ye know we hold Prisoner King Thoas, without any evil we have deserved, he is come to destroy us: and therefore I think good, that we make him dye an evil death. Sir, said Hector, say ye thereto? Sir, said Æneas, the Gods forbid that your noblen should do such a villany, since it is so that King Thoas is one of the most noble Kings of Greece, for it might happen that the Greeks might take one of ours, to whom they might do the like, whereof ye might take the greatest grief in the world. Sir, I trow, as I think, that ye have slain King Thoas, without doing him hurt, that if by fortune one of ours here taken, we might make an exchange and take one for the other. This counsel seemed good and pleasing to Hector, but King Priamus said, Sirs, ye think, it shall seem to the Greeks that we doubt them, and that we have not great hold to deserve: notwithstanding I will do by your counsel. This counsel finished, Æneas took Troilus and Anthenor, and went to see Helen, whom they found in a great Hall of Ilion, with the Queen Hecuba, and many other noble Ladies, where he made great sorrow, and they supposed to have comforted her, so did Queen Hecuba, that said she would take no sorrow, for they of the City would well defend them.

Among these things the Greeks complained of the wrong of

their friends that the Trojans slew, and held themselves very children that they had put themselves in such danger, whereof from they had well passed, if they had had good counsel: yet it happened that same night, there came so great a wind and rain, that their Tents were all turned upside down, and it seemed that the world should have ended by the great storm, whereof their sorrow was doubled. When it came to the morning that the Tempest was passed, they armed themselves throughout the Host, and went against the Trojans, that then were issued to battel. Achilles addressed himself first to Hippon, that was as great as a Gyant, and was King of Larissa, and smote him with a Spear in the breast, that he killed him, and bare him to the earth. Hector slew in his company, King Anthoneus, Diomedes slew King Antipus. Then King Epistropus, and King Cedus assailed Hector, and Epistropus justed against Hector, and brake his Spear upon him, and said to him many villainous words, whereat Hector was wonderful angry and in his excessing great ire gave him such a stroke that he slew him, and afterward said, that he should go say his villainous words to them that were dead, such as he was wont to say to the living. There was Cedus passing sorrowful for the death of his brother, and admonished a thousand Knights to slay Hector and that assailed him, and beat him off his Horse, and trying to King Cedus, to slay him: when Hector perceived that, he gave him a stroke and cut off his Arm, wherewith he fell down, then Hector slew him. Æneas slew in this skirmish King Amphymacus. Then went together the most puissant of the Greeks and assailed the Trojans and slew many, and they went with so great force, that they put the Trojans in a chase, in which Achilles slew King Philes, whereof Hector had great sorrow, and in his ire slew King Dalpine, and King Doreus; thus by the puissance of Hector the Trojans recovered the field and slew many Greeks.

Then issued out of Troy King Epistropus, with three thousand Knights, and they brake ranks and shrill among the Greeks that recoyled in their coming, he brought with him a Sagittary that before is made mention of. This Sagittary was not armed, but he bare a strong Bow and a Quiver full of Arrows, and shot strongly. When the Knights of the Greeks saw this marvellous beast, they had no desire to go forth, and they

that were before began to withdraw. Among these things, Hector slew Polixenes, the noble Duke that fought sore against him, for by the strength of the Trojans, and the horrour of the Sagittary, the Greeks were driven back to their Tents. It happened that Dyomedes before one of the Tents, was assailed of the Sagittary, and had this beast before him, and the Trojans on his back, so that it behoved him there to shew his puissance. The Sagittary shot an Arrow to him, and Dyomedes not well assured, advanced nigh unto him, and gave him a stroke with his Sword not armed, that he slew him, at that time it was past mid day, then the Greeks recovered the field, and made the Trojans flee. Then encountred Hector and Achilles, and with force of their Spears they fought, and fell both to the earth; And as Achilles was first remounted he supposed to have led away Galathee, the good Horse of Hector: but Hector cryed to his folk, that they should not suffer him. Then they ran upon Achilles, and recovered Galathee, and rendred him again to Hector, that was very glad of him. At this skirmish was Anthenor taken and sent to their Tents, notwithstanding, that Polidamas his Son did marbels of Arms to rescue him, but he could not: thus they fought to great damage of both parties, until the night parted them.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Truce between them, after which began battel again from morn to even, with great damage to both parties, but the Trojans lost more than the Greeks.

IN the morning the Greeks sent Dyomedes and Ulysses to King Priamus to have peace for three months. King Priamus assembled his council upon this thing, and each man agreed, save Hector, that sayd the Greeks feigned them to bury their dead bodies, and they lacked victual, therefore required Truce to the end, that during this time they might provide them of victual, and we daily make ours, wherefore we may soon have scarcity: yet he would not stand against the opinion of so many doise men, but agreed, and the truce was accepted for three months. This truce during, King Thoas was delivered instead of Anthenor, whom they sent to the Trojans. Chalcas, that by the commandement

ment of Apollo had left the Trojans, had a passing fair Daughter, named Briseida, which he prayed King Agamemnon and the other Princes, that they would require King Priamus to send Briseida to him. They prayed earnestly to King Priamus at the request of Chalcas, but the Trojans blamed sore Chalcas; and called him false Traitor, and worthy to die, that had left his own land and his natural Lord, to go into the company of his mortal enemies: yet at the earnest desire of the Greeks, King Priamus sent Briseida to her Father.

The Truce during, Hector went on a day to the Tents of the Greeks, and Achilles beheld him gladly, forasmuch as he never saw him unarmed, and at the request of Achilles Hector went into his Tent: and as they spoke together of many things, Achilles said to Hector I have great pleasure to see thee unarmed, forasmuch as I never saw thee so before. yet I shall have more pleasure, when thou shalt dye of my hand, which thing I most desire. For I know thee to be strong, and have oftentimes proved it, to the effusion of my blood, whereof I have great anger, and much more sorrow; forasmuch as thou slewest Patroclus, that I loved the most of the world. Then thou mayest believe that before this year be past, his death shall be avenged upon thee, by my hand, and I also know thou desirest to slay me.

Hector answered and said: Achilles, if I desire thy death, marvel nothing thereat: for thou art mine enemy, and art come into this land to destroy me and mine, I would have thee know that thy words fear me nothing at all: yet I have hope that within two years if I live and continue in health, and my sword fail me not, thou shalt dye by my hands, and not thou only, but the greatest part of the Greeks: for among you ye have enterprized a great folly. And I am assured thou shalt die by my hand ere I shall die by thine. And if thou think thou mayest defend thee against me, make it so that all the Barons of thy host by accord, that we fight body against body, and if it happen that thou vanquish me, my friends and I will be vanquished, out of this Realm, and leave it unto the Greeks, therefore I shall give good pledge. And herein thou mayest profit many other, that may run in danger, if they follow the battel: and if it happen that I vanquish thee, that all thy host depart hence, and leave [illegible] Achilles chafed with these words, and of

fered to fight this battel, and gave Hector his gage, which he took and received gladly.

When Agamemnon knew of this offer, he went haſtily unto the Tent of Achilles, with a great company of Noble men, which in no wiſe would accord to this battel, ſaying, That they would not ſubmit ſo many Nobles under the ſtrength of one man: and the Trojans ſaid in like manner, ſave only King Priamus that would gladly agree, for the great ſtrength he found in his Son Hector. Thus was the fight broken, and Hector departed and went away to Troy.

When Troilus knew that Briſeida ſhould be ſent to her father, he made great ſorrow, for ſhe was his Soveraign Lady of love, in likewiſe Briſeida loved earneſtly Troilus, and made alſo the greateſt ſorrow of the world, to leave her Soveraign Lord in love. There was never ſo much ſorrow between two Lovers at their departing. Who that liſt to hear of all their love, let him read the book of Troilus that Chaucer wrote, wherein he ſhall find whole ſtories, which were too long to write here, but finally Briſeida was led unto the Greeks and received honourably.

Among them was Diomedes, that anon was enflamed with the love of Briſeida, when he ſaw her, and in riding by her ſide he ſhewed her all his mind, and made her many promiſes, deſiring her love; when ſhe knew the mind of Dyomedes, ſhe excuſed her; ſaying, ſhe would not agree to him, nor refuſe him at that time, for her heart was not diſpoſed to anſwer otherwiſe. Of this anſwer Dyomedes had great joy, foraſmuch as he was not refuſed utterly, and he accompanied her unto the Tent of her Father, and helpt her down off her Horſe, and took from her one of her Gloves, which ſhe held in her hand, and ſhe ſuffered him ſweetly. Chalcas received her with great joy, and when they were in privity between them both, Briſeida ſaid to her Father theſe words.

Ha, ha my Father, how is thy wit failed that were wont to be ſo wiſe, and the moſt honoured and beloved in the City of Troy, and governed all that was within, and haſt ſo many riches and poſſeſſions, and now haſt been Traytor, thou that oughteſt to have kept the riches and [illegible] [illegible], how ſhall this turn to thy ſhame, [illegible]

neber get so much honour, as thou hast gotten reproach: and thou shalt not only be blamed in thy life, but also ill spoken of after thy death, and be damned in Hell. And me seemeth yet, it had been better to have dwelled out from the people upon some Isle of the Sea, than to dwell here in this dishonour, thinkest thou that the Greeks hold thee for true and faithful, thou art openly false and untrue to thy people: Surely it was not only the God Apollo that thus abused thee, it was a company of Devils: as she thus spake to her Father she wept grievously for the displeasure that she conceived.

Ha, ha, my daughter, said Chalcas: thinkest thou it is a light thing to despise the answer of the Gods, and especially in that that touches my health? I know certainly by their answers, this War shall not endure long, this City shall be destroy, and the Nobles also, and the Burgesses; and therefore it is better for us to be here safe, than to be slain with them. Thus finished they their talk.

The coming of Briseida pleased much all the Greeks, and they came and feasted her, and demanded of her tydings of Troy, and of King Priamus and them that were with him, and she answered courteously to all their demands. Then the Nobles that were there, promised to defend her, and hold her as dear as their Daughter: then eachman went into his Tent, and there was none of them but gave her a jewel at departing: it pleased her well to abide and dwell with the Greeks: and she forgot the noble City of Troy, and the love of noble Troylus. O how soon is the purpose of a woman changed: Surely sooner than any man can say or think: Even now Briseida accused her Father of treason, which she her self exercisseth in forgetting of her Country, and true friend Troylus.

CHAP. XVI.

How the Greeks and Trojans began the sixth Battel, that dured thirty days, in which were many Kings and Princes slain on both sides, and how Dyomedes smote down Troylus off his horse, and sent it to Briseida his Love, that received it gladly.

After the three Months Truce was expired, the Trojans mobiled for Battel. And when Hector had ordered all

his battels, he issued out first, and took with him fifteen thousand, and Troylus followed him with ten thousand knights: after him came Paris with three thousand good Archers, and well horsed. After came Deiphobus with three thousand: after him Æneas, and all the other in order, there were this day on the Trojans party, more than an hundred thousand valiant fighting men.

On the Greeks party, came first Menelaus with seven thousand knights, after him Diomedes with as many, and then Achilles who led eleven thousand, then King Pampyrus with a great multitude of knights and the other after, as they were appointed. The King Philes advanced him first, and Hector ran against him so strongly, that he slew him with his spear. Then there arose a great cry for his death among the Greeks, and the slaughter began so great, that it was an horrible sight to see, as well of the one side as of the other. King Pampyrus slew many Trojans, for to revenge the death of his Uncle, and smitten Hector, but Hector gave him a stroke that he slew him, and to revenge his death, the Greeks slew many of the Trojans. Achilles slew many noble men, among whom he slew Duke Byrzon, and Euforbe, that was a great Nobleman. Hector was this day sore hurt in the face, and knew not who had done it, therefore the Trojans retyred to the Walls. When Hector apparently saw upon the walls, Queen Hecuba his mother, and his sisters, he was ashamed, and furiously assaulted King Menon Cousin of Achilles, and gave him so many strokes with his Sword upon his Helm, that he slew him in the sight of Achilles, that was sore for anger, and took a strong spear and ran against Hector, and brake his spear upon him, but he could not remove him: and Hector gave him a stroke that he made him tumble under his horse, and said to him: Achilles, Achilles, thou contendest to approach me, but know thou approachest thy death. And as Achilles would have answered to Hector, Troylus came between them with a great number of knights. And there were slain more than five hundred knights of the Greeks, and they put them back by force. Then Menelaus came to the rescue with three thousand fighting men.

Anon the Trojans had same King Antenor, that fought against Menelaus, and slew him in the sight of the Greeks and Troi-

he took him, and had led him away, if Dyomedes had not come the sooner, with a great company of Knights, and fought valiantly with Troylus at his coming, and smote him down, and took his Horse and sent it unto Briseida, and did cause to say to her by his Servant, that it was Troylus his Horse, her Love, and that he had conquered him by his prowess, and prayed her from thenceforth that she would hold him for her love.

Briseida had great joy of these tidings, and said to the Servant, that he should say unto his Lord, she might not hate him, that with so good a heart, loved her. When Dyomedes had the answer, he was joyful, and thrust in among his Enemies: but the Trojans made the Greeks go back, and recoyl unto their Tents, and had slain them all, if King Agamemnon had not succoured them with great strength. Then began the battel mortal, and the Greeks recovered the Field, and put the Trojans back to their Ditches. Then came Polidamas to the rescue, with a great number of valiant Knights, and did goodly exploits of war. Dyomedes encountred him to him, but he was beaten on his Horse, by Polidamas, who took the Horse and delivered it to Troylus, that fought on foot, and he presently mounted thereupon.

Then came Achilles against Troylus, whom Troylus received gladly, and bear down Achilles, which remounted lightly, and assailed Troylus with his Sword. Troylus defended him valiantly. Then came on Hector, who was at this time slain more than a thousand Knights: but the Greeks defended Achilles, and were so sore oppressed, that they could hardly defend him any longer, he had been slain or taken, if King Thelamon and the Duke of Athens had not succoured him. They set him again on his Horse, then the night came on, that parted them. They fought thus thirty days continually, to the great damage of both parties; and there were slain all of the Nature Sons of King Priamus, and Hector was hurt in the face, therefore King Priamus demanded truce of the Greeks for six months, and they accorded to him.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVII.

How the Greeks and Trojans began the seventh battel, that dured twelve Dayes, and after began the eighth battel, wherein Hector was slain by Achilles, and they were driven back into their City by force to their great damage.

During the six months Truce, Hector sought to be healed of his wounds, and played in the noble Hall of Ilion, (as the History saith) the beautifullest Palace in the world. During the Truce, King Priamus buried his six bastard Sons, each in an honourable Sepulture. Among all other things, Dyomedes suffered great grief, for the love of Briseida, and could not rest for thinking on her, and many times requested her love, but she answered him wittily, still giving him hope without certainty: by which Dyomedes was more enflamed. When the six months were past, they began to fight for twelve days space from morning till night, there were many slain on both sides, And there happened a great mortality in the Host of the Greeks, by reason of the great heat: therefore Agamemnon required truce, which was accorded to him.

The night before the Truce was expired, Andromache the wife of Hector had two fair Sons by him, whereof the one was named Lsomedon, the other Astromacs, this Andromache saw that night a marvellous vision, and it seemed to her, that if Hector went the day following to the battel, he should be slain. And she had great fear and dread of her Husband, mournfully requesting him, that he would not go to the battel that day: whereof Hector blamed his wife, saying, That she should not believe nor give faith to dreams. The next morning Andromache went to King Priamus, and the Queen, and told them the Verity of her Vision, and praying them, that they would do so much at her request, as to dissuade Hector he should not in any wise that day go to the battel.

It happened, that day was fair, and the Trojans armed them, and Troylus went first into the battel, after him Eneas, after Paris, Deiphobus, Polidamas, and King Sarpedon, King Epistrobus, King Croys, and the King Philomenus, and after all, the Princes that were come in aid of the Trojans, each man in

good order. King Priamus sent to Hector, that he keep him that day from going to battel. Wherefore Hector was angry, and reproaches his Wife, as he that knew well, that his commandment came by her. Notwithstanding he armed him: and when Andromache saw him armed, she took her little Children, and fell down at the feet of her Husband, and humbly prayed him that he would unarm him: but he would not do it. Then she said, If not for my sake, yet have pity on your little Children, that I and they dye not a bitter death, or that we be not led into bondage into strange Countreys,

Then came Queen Hecuba, and Queen Helen, and the Sisters of Hector, and they all at once humbly entreated him with tears in their eyes, to unarm him, and come with them into the Hall: but he would not do it for their prayers, but descended from the Palace thus armed as he was, and took his Horse, and would have gon to the battel. But at the request of Andromache, King Priamus came running, and took him by the bridle, and said to him, so much, that he made him return, but in no wise he would be perswaded to unarm him.

Among all these things the battel was mortal on both sides. Dyomedes and Troylus justed together and had slain each other, if Menelaus had not parted them. The King Misceres of Phrygia beat Menelaus, and had taken him, when Æneas came, he would have slain him, but Dyomedes delivered him, and slew many Trojans.

Then came King Thelamon with three thousand and justed against Polidamas, and unhorsed him. But Troylus succoured him, and made him remount his Horse: after came Paris and Achilles on the other side, that smote among the Trojans by so great force by the help of the people, that he put them to flight unto the City; in this case Achilles slew Margareton, one of the Bastards of King Priamus.

When Hector knew that Achilles had slain Margareton, he had great sorrow, and did lace on his Helm, and went to the battel that his Father knew not of, in his coming he slew two noble Greek Dukes, and Duke Corriphus, and Duke Bastidus, and he thrust into the Greeks, and slew as many as he could reach, that the Greeks fled before him, and there was more sorrow that night after his deaths: then the Trojans retreated

and slew the Greeks on all sides. Then the Greeks took Polidamas, and had led him away, had not Hector delivered him, and slew many Greeks. Then an Admiral of Greece named Leocides assailed Hector, and Hector slew him.

When Achilles saw that Hector slew thus the Nobles of Greece, and many other, that it was marvel to behold, he thought if Hector were not slain, the Greeks should never have victory. Forasmuch as he had slain many Kings and Princes, he ran upon him marvellously, and a noble Duke of Greece with him, named Policeus, that was come for the love of Achilles, the which had faithfully promised to give him his sister in marriage. But Hector slew the same Duke in the sight of Achilles. Then Achilles thinking to revenge the death of Policeus, assailed Hector furiously: but Hector cast to him a sure dart, and made a wound in his thigh: Then Achilles drew out of the battel: and did bind up his wound, and took a great Spear on purpose to slay Hector if he might meet him. Among all these things, Hector had taken a Noble Baron of Greece, that was richly armed, and to lead him out of the Host at his ease, he cast his shield behind him, and left his breast uncovered, and as he was departing, minding not Achilles, he came privily unto him and thrust his Spear in his body, and Hector fell dead to the ground. When King Menon saw Hector dead, he assailed Achilles by great force, and beat him to the ground, and put him grievously, but his men carried him into his tent upon his shield. Then for the death of Hector, were all the Trojans discomfited, and re-entred into their City, bearing the body of Hector with great sorrow and lamentation.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the rich Sepulture of Hector, and great lamentations and weepings the Trojans made for his death; and how Paligenes was chosen Governour of the host of the Greeks.

NOw Hector being dead, and his body born into the City, there is no tongue can express the sorrow that was made in the City, generally of men and women: there was none but had rather [illegible] than him: every one [illegible]

ob long their extream grief. The noblest Kings and Princes carried the body unto the Palace of Ilion. When King Priamus saw him, he fell down in a swound upon the body, that they were constrained to take him away by force. There all his Brethren made great lamentations. What might men say of the sorrow the Queen his Mother made, and afterwards his Sister? O what sorrow made his Wife? There can no man express their several griefs. And forasmuch as the body might not long endure without corruption, King Priamus took counsel of wise Masters, how they might keep the body of Hector without Sepulture: then he did cause to be made by their advice and counsel a rich Sepulture upon four pillars of gold, lift up on high, upon the which was made a rich Tabernacle of gold and precious stones: and on the four corners of the Tabernacle, were four Images of gold, like Angels: and above the Tabernacle, there was a wonderfull great Image of Gold, that was made after the semblance of Hector, and had the visage towards the Greeks, and held a naked sword, with which he menaced them: there was in the midst of the Tabernacle a place void, where the Masters sate, and put the body of Hector, flesh, and bones, clad in his robes, and stood up on his feet, and might endure a long time in this wise without corruption, by a certain device that the Masters had set on the head of Hector: to wit, a Mettel that had a hole in the bottom full of fine balm, that distilled and dropped into his head, and spread down into all the parts of the body, as well within as without, and they often filled the Mettel with balm. Thus the body did not impair for the great vertue of this balm.

And all the people that desired to see Hector, saw him as perfectly as if he lived. To this Sepulture, the same Masters made a Lamp of fine gold, burning continually without going out, and afterward they made a closure, that no man should approach unto this Tabernacle without licence. In this Temple King Priamus ordained great plenty of Priests to pray unto the Gods without ceasing, for his Son Hector, and gave to them good rents.

Among these things King Agamemnon assembled all the Kings and Princes of his Host, and sate unto them: [illegible] Kings, [illegible] and Kingdoms, he might [illegible]

to the Gods with devout hearts, that have suffered our courageous enemy Hector to be slain by the hand of Achilles. For while he lived, we had no hope to overcome our Enemies. What may the Trojans from henceforth hope for, but only their overthrow? And we may hope in short time for the victory over them and theirs: forasmuch as Achilles is grievously hurt, and may not go to battel, if ye think good, whilst that he may be healed, and the other also that be hurt, (of whom we have many, and also for to bury the dead bodies) we will send to King Priamus, for to have Truce for two months. The council liked them, and they sent to King Priamus for a Truce, and he agreed thereto.

During this Truce, Palamedes murmured again at the Seigniory of Agamemnon, and as they were all together, Palamedes speaking of this matter, King Agamemnon answered very discreetly, in the presence of them all, and said: Palamedes, thinkest thou I have any pleasure in the Seigniory that was given to me at the beginning, and have discharged unto this time? Know, it was not my seeking, neither have I any profit thereby: but great cares, and breach of sleeps, lest by my negligence our Host should be ruined or dishonoured: I shall be well pleased to be under the government of another: and I fear no man that can accuse me, for any neglect of my duty: If thou gavest not thy consent to my election, thou needest not repine thereat: for you were not at that time come, but it was two years after ere thou camest. And if we should have carried your running, we should have been at the port of Athens, and forasmuch as you shall not think I am desirous of this honour, I desire another should be chosen, and I am ready to give consent with the most voices. When Agamemnon had thus spoken they proceeded no further that day in this matter. And in the evening Agamemnon caused it to be proclaimed throughout the Host, that each man should assemble early in the morning, before the Generals Tent at the Parliament.

When they were all assembled, Agamemnon said unto them, Royal Princes and Friends, I have had until this time, the charge of this undertaking, to order it well: in such wise, that by the sufferance of the Gods, I have executed it with honour unto this time. And forasmuch as it is [illegible] that an [illegible]

[illegible]

Achilles then lay sick of his wounds, very angry at the king of Agamemnon, and [illegible] that Palamedes was nothing [illegible] and that [illegible] Palamedes; but forasmuch as the people [illegible] also.

CHAP. XIX.

How King Priamus went to be revenged of the Greeks for the death of his Son Hector; and of the Crowder he did; and of the Anniversary of Hector, in which he [illegible] with the love of Polixena, the Daughter of King Priamus, to such wife that he might endure no well.

When the [illegible] Hector [illegible], King Priamus desiring to revenge the death of his son Hector, assembled with his other sons, his Battels, and set in each battel good Conductors, and he himself dwelt with him the son called [illegible] and good knights. Dares saith, that there out of Troy [illegible] day, an hundred and five thousand men. Deiphobus was the foremost, and then Paris, and after him came King Priamus, Troylus, Æneas, Menon and Polidamas; and they assaulted upon the Greeks. Palamedes made ready his battalions, [illegible] began the battel furious and mortal. King Priamus [illegible] down Palamedes in his coming, and after those the Greeks [illegible] slew many of them, and perforce [illegible] that it is almost [illegible] as he was, [illegible] Troy, [illegible] King Neoptolemus [illegible] and King Sarpedon [illegible] and gave a [illegible] into King Neoptolemus [illegible] King Paris [illegible] King Sarpedon, [illegible]

[illegible] King of Troy, [illegible] Troyes, and [illegible] Troyes, [illegible] Troyes, [illegible] Troyes,

[illegible] Achilles [illegible] Polixena, [illegible]

[illegible] Troy, to request her Daughter [illegible]

[illegible] Greeks, and called them [illegible]

[illegible] Troyans.

[illegible]

[illegible] part of the night.

[illegible]

[illegible] How Achilles [illegible]

[illegible] Troy, to request her Daughter [illegible]

[illegible] how for the love of her, [illegible]

[illegible] Greeks, and called them [illegible]

[illegible] Troyans.

[illegible]

it was not all in his power. Such is a vile property in Doting Lovers, to promise things that are hard to bring about. Thus Achilles flatters himself, that for his not giving aid to the Greeks, he would make them to leave their Siege. When Achilles by the counsel of Palamedes, assembled all the Kings and Noblemen of the Host in Parliament, also said as follows.

My friends, that be here assembled, to bring this matter to an end, think ye on your selves, how by great cowardie and folly, to recover the wife of King Menelaus, we have left our Countrys and Lands, our Wives and Children, and are come into a strange Land, where we have our Enemies our precious houses rifled, and put our bodies in danger of death, to gain that infinite labours: and that we have bitter opens and many Kings and Princes dead, and I am sure have done more than we should have happened if we had not begun this Ten years to run of to great cost, that to many Noble men should be lost, but I therefore have to the end that we noble, and the rest of our Nations, and that we have a little thing to accomplish, that Troyes, the chief Citie, such furnished with great Riches, Gold, Silver and Gems, and it might be better to that we have Ladies and other of their Women, to recover the wife of Menelaus with great Ransom, and Enough we leave Troyes and Europe, to repose Halen may have Troyes in peace.

Then said the Duke of Achilles, and Kings, and Princes, and Knights thought the Wisdom of Achilles, and all the other Kings said, that he spake better than Ulysses. Then Achilles had great Regard, and [illegible] shall [illegible] shall give answer and [illegible] to the King [illegible] their things, and [illegible] and they have [illegible]

Then Palamedes assembled all the Nobles of the Greeks council, and by their counsel being [illegible] the Citye of Troy, to wing Troy [illegible] Ulysses, and came every [illegible] where to wage [illegible] great [illegible] Palamedes gives their shipping on be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CHAP. XXI.

Of the death of Deiphobus, the Son of Priamus, and how Paris slew Palamedes; and the Trojans chased the Greeks into their Tents, and set fire on their Ships; and how Achilles would no [illegible], for the love of Polixena.

When the Truce was past, they began to fight as before. Deiphobus in his coming assailed K. Cressus of Greece, and they justed together; but Deiphobus beat King Cressus down to the ground, whereat the Greeks were put to flight. Then Palamedes and Diomedes came with five and twenty [illegible] that resisted the Trojans; with them was King [illegible] Ajax, that addressed him against Eufrosius, one of the Bastards of King Priamus, and smote him dead to the ground in the sight of Deiphobus, who in a great rage ran upon [illegible] and wounded him. When Palamedes saw that, he [illegible] and ran at Deiphobus, and smote him in the breast, that the spear entered into his body, and breaking, above [illegible] of Deiphobus. When Paris saw his brother [illegible] to [illegible], he led him to the Gate of the City, and appointed his [illegible] to keep him. Deiphobus opening his eyes, and [illegible] his Brother Paris, he said: Brother let me not [illegible] revenged my death; [illegible] this truncheon be taken out of my body, [illegible] revenge me on him that hath slain me. Pa[illegible] him to [illegible] his [illegible] and returning [illegible] said in himself, that he desired to live no longer, but till he had [illegible] the death of his Brother; and seeking Palamedes, he [illegible] a [illegible] with King Sarpedon; and Palamedes [illegible] and [illegible] so [illegible] a stroke to King Sar[illegible] cut off his shoulder from his body; then [illegible] [illegible] put the Trojans to flight, he bent [illegible] as Palamedes [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] in the throat, and out the [illegible] Palamedes fell dead to the earth [illegible] and left the [illegible],

him, and [illegible] them ſtrongly. Then [illegible] the Trojans a foot, and entred their Tents, and took all that they found: Then Paris and Troylus went by a ſide way unto the Port and fired their Ships. To the reſcue of the Ships came King Thelamon, with a great company, and began the battel ſo horribly, that there was great ſlaughter on both ſides; verily the Ships had been all burnt, had it not been for the prowess of the King Thelamon, that did marvels with his body, and for all his reſiſtance, there were more than five hundred ſhips burnt. There was great ſlaughter of the Greeks, many were ſore hurt. There was Ebes the Son of the King of Thrace, hurt with a ſpear, and the Truncheon remained in his body, and in that manner he went to the Tent of Achilles, where he found him that day, and refuſed to go to the battel, for the love he had to Polixena. Ebes reproached Achilles greatly, becauſe he ſuffered the people of his Country to be deſtroyed, ſaying, that he might have helped them if he would: And as ſoon as he had finiſhed theſe words, one took the Truncheon out of his body, and he dyed preſently.

After came from the battel one of the Servants of Achilles, and Achilles demanded of him the tidings of the Hoſt. O Sir, ſaid he, it is this day miſhapened to our ſide, for the great multitude of Trojans that are come upon them, and they have [illegible] they met with, and I think there is not one Trojan left at home, but every man is come to the battel. If it pleaſe you, now [illegible] the Trojans be weary, to come to the battel, ye ſhall gain a perpetual memory. For by your prowess you ſhall [illegible] vanquiſh all, and they ſhall not dare to defend themſelves againſt you that are ſo weary. But Achilles would not for the words of his Warier, nor the death of Ebes change his purpoſe, for the great love he had to Polixena.

During theſe things, the battel was cruel, and endured until night, to the great damage of the Greeks, and the [illegible] them, yet Deiphebus was not dead, but [illegible] [illegible] make great lamentations. And then Deiphebus [illegible] his eyes, and demanded of Paris with a feeble voice, if he were dead that had ſlain him; Paris anſwered yea. Then Deiphebus [illegible] he cauſe to draw out the head of the ſpear, and dyed. [illegible] ſaw the Trojans make great ſorrow. It is needleſs to [illegible]